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DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

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VOL. V NEW YORK, DECEMBER 25, 1918 No. 16

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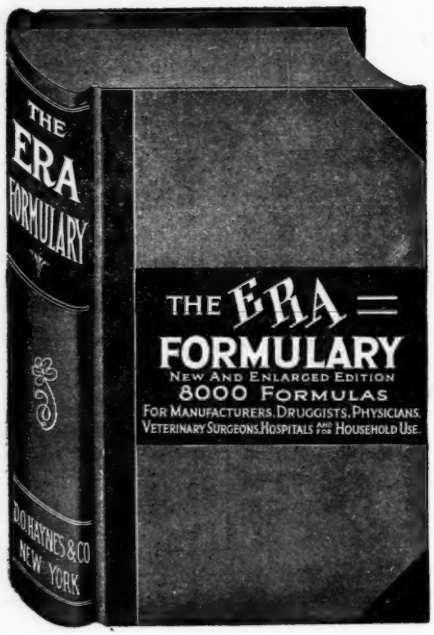
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Decision Against "Aspirin"

The registration of the trade mark "aspirin," held by the Bayer Company, has been cancelled by the U. S. Patent Office, but an appeal may be taken to the Commissioner of Patents, and finally to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. Suit was begun by the United Drug Company, of Boston, against the Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Co. for this action, and the Bayer Co., Inc., then sued the United Drug Company to restrain the latter company from using the word "aspirin" on packages of acetyl salicylic acid. It was agreed that this suit should not be tried until a ruling was made by the Patent Office. The suit is still pending in the United States District Court in New York.

It is evident that the decision of the Examiner of Interferences of the Patent Office is based upon the fact that the name aspirin had become in the public mind the name of the pharmaceutical product described in the patent owned by the company and could no longer be considered a trade mark. The word having become a part of the common language to designate a drug, the company cannot claim exclusive right to "aspirin," now that the patent has expired. It is claimed that the word aspirin was used deceptively in that purchasers of the tablets did not get the substance described in the patent. One of the substances found in the tablets was free salicylic acid, an injurious drug, according to the Examiner's decision.

Canadian Market for Dyes

Unless England can control the dyestuffs market in Canada by means of the preferential tariff system, which is of more or less advantage to Great Britain in many lines of industry, the manufacturers of dyes in the United States will have the field to themselves. Canadian chemical authorities have decided it would be unprofitable to establish the color industry there.

Statistics indicate that we sold dyes to Canada in 1918 valued at $1,000,000 or more. In 1914 the value of the exports of dyestuffs sold to Canada was only a little more than $100,000. Great Britain has voted large sums to aid the industry at home, and will license imports. The requirements in Canada are not large. The textile industry is small, and the population of eight millions is not a promising market for the industry. Manufacturers would have to depend upon export business. Competition in foreign trade is likely to be fierce. Only companies with large capital would attempt it, and

it is not probable that capital could be obtained in Canada at this time for the long and strenuous financial battle.

Prof. Fennell of Toronto University says that Canada has the necessary coal tars in the west, but draws attention to the fact that the Canadian industry must compete with English, French and American firms. Samuel Jardine says it wouldn't pay. He cites the du Pont company with capital of $40,000,000 as a competitor, and says a $2,000,000 plant would make in one week all the dyes needed in Canada for a year, the amount in normal times being little more than $400,000 worth.

Closing of Kelp Potash Plant

The closing of the $6,000,000 potash plant in California is probably due to the fact that this product can be manufactured at less cost by other methods than from kelp. It required courage to invest such a vast sum in an untried process which called for expensive machinery and the services of high-priced chemists and engineers, but the situation was critical, the Government needed potash in large production for making explosives, and it was a patriotic investment undertaken at great risk of loss and small prospect of gain.

It is reported that the experiments conducted by the chemists of the Hercules Powder Company developed many surprises, the by-products being numerous and valuable, but the cost of production was too large to permit of competition with eastern products already on the market. Wood alcohol and acetone were developed from kelp in addition to potash. The latter is obtained at much less cost from the salt lakes of Nebraska and from the flue dust of cement mills and in spite of the demand for it and the high price, the product by the low-cost process and a short haul to market will control the situation and survive legitimate competition.

Surprises of the Bayer Sale

When a dark horse wins, the talent wants to know all about his past performances. In keeping with this spirited interest in daily affairs of moment, DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS gave its readers full details of the personnel of the Sterling Products Co., which was the dark horse in the contest for the Bayer Co.'s property. The advent of this company in the field has caused more gossip in the trade than any single event since the outbreak of the war. Up to the time of the sale very few were aware that a bidder had come out of the West determined to purchase the Bayer plant against all comers.

Still another surprise was sprung when the announcement was made that the Grasselli Chemical Company of Cleveland had made an agreement to buy the dyestuff division of the plant at Rensselaer, N. Y. for $2,500,000 in case the bid of the Sterling Products Co. was accepted and the sale to the company approved by the Sales Committee of the Alien Property Custodian's office. The Grasselli Chemical Company's agreement was confirmed by officials at the company's headquarters in Cleveland, and the president of the Sterling Products Company confirmed the purchase of the Bayer stock by his company, thereby verifying the report for the trade which always wants the facts at the earliest possible moment.

Heavy Volume of Business

Record Clearing House transactions at many leading cities in the United States continue to indicate that business generally is being maintained in very heavy volume, total bank exchanges this week, according to "Dun's Review," amounting to $6,218,071,073, an increase of 8.8 per cent over this week last year. New York City reports a gain of 6.9 per cent and the cities outside the metropolis an increase of 12.1 per cent, with more or less expansion appearing at practically every point and the improvement especially noticeable at Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Cleveland and Minneapolis.

The removal, one by one, of the various restrictions and uncertainties which for many months have prevented the growth of ordinary enterprise, brings nearer the day when business will be restored to a pre-war footing, and the increasing foreign inquiries hold out promise of the further development of overseas trade when prices reach a more natural position and shipping facilities are again adequate.

Commercial failures for the week in the United States, as reported by R. G. Dun & Co., are 170 against 169 last week, 159 the preceding week, and 283 the corresponding week last year. Failures in Canada number 11, against 21 last week, 16 the preceding week, and 21 last year. Of failures this week in the United States, 55 were in the East, 44 South, 40 West, and 31 in the Pacific States, and 65 reported liabilities of $5,000 or more, against 91 last week.

It is estimated that the value of the exports of chemicals from the United States in 1918 will reach the prodigious sum of $175,000,000. During the fiscal year preceding the war the exports of chemicals reached a total of only $27,000,000. With the improvement in shipping facilities the year 1919 should witness a still further expansion of chemical exports. The increase in exports of medicinal preparations in 1918 compared with 1914 is about $1,000,000. In miscellaneous chemicals the gain is more than $22,000,000. Glycerin, picric acid, sulphuric acid and phenol were probably needed for war purposes, but reasonably large quantities will be needed for the use of new industries that will be established in the devastated countries recently at war. The value of the dyestuffs exported this year will approximate seventeen million dollars.

J. Kileen, of Geo. Lueders & Co., has returned to his duties after an absence of a week on account of a death in his family.

Aspirin Trade-Mark Cancelled

The Bayer Co. Loses Patent Office Suit by United Drug Co., but May Appeal

THE registration of the trade mark "aspirin," which was considered a valuable asset of The Bayer Co., which was sold last week by the Alien Property Custodian, has been cancelled by the Examiner of Interferences of the United States Patent Office. The suit was brought by the United Drug Co., of Boston, to determine whether the Bayer company could monopolize the use of the title aspirin, an anti-rheumatic known to the trade as acetyl salicylic acid. The patent expired on Feb. 17, 1917, and it was the contention of the Bayer concern that under the trade mark it was entitled to exploit the product exclusively. Many thousands of dollars were spent by the company in advertising the product.

Exclusive right to the name or title of "aspirin" is denied by the Examiner. He declares that the component parts of the commodity were not always strictly used in the manufacture of the product. In other words, the company failed to maintain the exact composition of the substance for which the trademark was granted. The opinion says that this deceptive use of the word "aspirin" precludes the Bayer Company "from now successfully asserting the right to the exclusive use of this word."

Terms of the Decision

In exact terms the decision of the Examiner on this point is as follows:

"For the reasons hereinbefore set forth it is therefore held that the respondent has not the right to the exclusive use of the word 'Aspirin' for the substance disclosed in Patent No. 644,077, and (2) that it has not been used by the respondent as a trade-mark within the meaning of the second ground of Section 13 of the Trade-mark Act of February 20, 1905. It consequently is recommended that registration No. 32,805, issued May 2, 1899, to Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Company, be canceled."

The Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld, which is mentioned, instead of the Bayer Co., in the Patent Office suit, was the predecessor of the Bayer Co., and it was under that name that the original patent was registered in this country. The Bayer Co. assumed all rights and privileges on becoming the successor of the Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld.

Meantime, a suit was brought by the Bayer Co. in the U. S. District Court for the Southern District of New York against the United Drug Company to restrain the latter company from using the word "aspirin" on packages of acetyl salicylic acid. Emery, Booth, Janney & Varney appeared for the United Drug Company and Gifford & Bull for The Bayer Co.

When asked whether an appeal would be taken from the Examiner's decision a representative of the firm of Gifford & Bull said no decision on this point had been reached by The Bayer Co.

Opportunities for Appeal

If an appeal is taken the case will come before the Board of Examiners in Chief of the U. S. Patent Office. Either side can then take the case before the Commissioner of Patents. The final appeal is to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. This sort of litigation does not reach the U. S. Supreme Court.

Lucius E. Varney, of the firm representing the United Drug Company, pointed out one paragraph in the Examiner's opinion which to him clearly showed that there had been no infringement on the rights of The Bayer Company. This paragraph reads as follows:

"To summarize, the Examiner believes that the evidence clearly shows that to the lay purchasing public, or ultimate consumer, the word 'aspirin' prior to 1915 had significance primarily, if not exclusively, as the name of the pharmaceutical substance disclosed in Patent No. 644,077, owned by the respondent."

It may be stated that it is a point in law that when a trade-mark name is so commonly used that it becomes the name of the product, it ceases to be a trademark.

Deceptive Use

Under the heading "Deceptive Use," the opinion continues as follows:

"The petitioner contends that the word 'Aspirin' has been used in trade, deceptively. It is not disputed, and the record clearly shows, that the purchasers of the products of the tablet manufacturers bearing the labels like petitioner's exhibits 21, 22 and 23, and containing thereon the word 'Aspirin,' frequently did not get the substance disclosed in patent No. 644,077. The record clearly shows that prior to 1915, the tablets bearing these labels lacked uniformity, due in part to the difference in the manner of manipulation of the powder, carelessness in packing, and for other reasons under the control of these authorities * * * One of the substances present in these tablets was free salicylic acid, an injurious drug. This lack of uniformity the record shows, was not occasional, but extended over a considerable period of time, prior to 1915. In fact one of the reasons for the respondent's commencing in 1916 to itself manufacture these tablets for sale seems to have been due to this frequent lack of identity of these tablets with the substance disclosed in patent No. 644,077."

It is further asserted in the decision that the word "aspirin" on the labels affixed to the tablets purchased by the person so deceived was not used as a trademark since it did not thereby enable these purchasers to obtain the same article which these persons may have previously purchased from any of the several manufacturers, whose names appear at the bottom of these labels.

Referring to the fact that the tablets as manufactured did not always contain the substance of which they were composed when the patent was originally granted, the decision continues:

"As is well known, fraud on the public, occasioned by the use of a mark, adversely affects the right of enforcement by one claiming the right to its exclusive use."

Labels on the Tablets

Still another point brought out in the opinion is in reference to the labels used on the aspirin tablets. Concerning these labels it is stated they contain but

a single word, "aspirin," which can differentiate them from others of the same kind. It is shown by inspection, the Examiner states, that the labels are adapted to be affixed in the ordinary way to the receptacle containing the tablets; that each discloses in the lower portion thereof the name of the manufacturer of the tablet, and on the upper end in the portion usually reserved for the name of the substance the word "aspirin." Following this is what is considered one of the most salient points in the Examiner's decision:

"Such a label is in all respect similar to the labels that are used on other drugs such as calomel and quinine, except that this word 'aspirin' appears in lieu thereof. They are therefore conventional stock labels."

Unless counsel for the Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Company appeal from the Examiner's decision the final phase of a case which has been of paramount interest to the drug trade will have been reached.

Claims of The Bayer Co.

Early in 1917 The Bayer Company warned the trade that while the patent on acetyl salicylic acid had expired on February 27, 1917, the trade mark "Aspirin" remained the exclusive property of The Bayer Company, Inc. The warning stated that the company would prosecute any violations of its trade-mark rights.

The Bayer Company recited the granting of the patent and its expiration and the registration of the trade-mark "Aspirin" on May 2, 1899, and then referred to the opinion of Livingston Gifford, of Gifford & Bull, New York, to the effect that the right of The Bayer Company to the exclusive use of the trade-mark "Aspirin" did not expire with the Hoffman patent.

Shortly prior to the expiration of the Hoffman patent Lehn & Fink notified The Bayer Company that counsel had advised them that owing to the expiration of the patent the public became entitled not only to the free use of the Hoffman process, but to the mark "Aspirin," on the ground that "the name Aspirin had become generic within the principles laid down by the Supreme Court in Singer Manufacturing Company v. June Manufacturing Company."

Several concerns manufacturing drugs began the manufacture of acetyl salicylic acid in accordance with the Hoffman formula, but all of these manufacturers, with the exception of four, accepted the reasoning of the counsel for The Bayer Company and respected the rights of The Bayer Company in the trade-mark "Aspirin," and labelled their packages "Acetyl Salicylic Acid." The four concerns mentioned include Lehn and Fink, New York, and The United Drug Company, Boston, Mass.

The cancellation of the Aspirin trade-mark by the Examiner of Interferences, if it be sustained, may affect one of the principal assets connected with the sale of the Bayer Company by the Alien Property Custodian. Information as to whether or not the Sterling Products Company, of Wheeling, W. Va., would make an appeal to the Commissioner of Patents, or carry it up to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia was not obtainable from officers of the Sterling Products Company. A stockholders meeting of the Sterling Products Company will be held soon after the first of the year, when these matters will probably be considered.

Lehn & Fink said it had always been their contention that the basis upon which the United States gave protection to the "Aspirin" trade-mark was a slender and filmy one. They considered it a good thing for the drug trade that the trade-mark period was at an end. They are of the opinion that officers of the Bayer Company realized some time ago that their monopoly of "Aspirin" would end at the expiration of the trade-mark period of limitation, and that it was because of this realization that they had begun the extensive advertising of a special copyrighted trade-mark design calculated to cause users to call for the Bayer brand of Aspirin.

MARKET FOR PERFUMES IN MEXICO.

(*Special to* DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Vera Cruz, Mexico, Dec. 6.—The Mexican market is waiting and the United States should enter this commercial field before Germany and the other countries get here to supply the demand. The Japanese must not be overlooked as they will supply the trade demands by way of the West coast. They have already sent a mission to Mexico to investigate how trade between Mexico and Japan can be improved. The Japanese are well liked by the Mexican people, a fact which will be a great help to them in selling goods. The American people do not seem to have the good will of the Mexican people, and the Germans are using it today in their propaganda trade work.

Stocks in all lines are low and the merchants will buy American goods even if they do not feel very friendly for everything American. Although there is a market here for all kinds of American drugs, chemicals and drug sundries, there has been no large sale of American made perfumes and toilet soaps. The French and the English perfumes and soaps are preferred, as they can be sold at a lower price than those imported from the United States. The American perfumes do not compare in any way with the French in quality or attractiveness of package. The average American package has all the colors of the rainbow on the carton.

The soap sold here in large quantities is American washing soap. This demand was created by the War Trade Board stopping the exportation of soap material for the soap factories in Mexico and the reducing of the import duty by the Mexican government to five cents a kilo., Mexican currency. As soon as soap material can be freely imported from the United States or other countries, American washing soap will not sell as the Mexican soaps are of a very fair quality and sell for much less than the imported. American toilet soaps are not sufficiently perfumed to suit the Mexican trade. The French toilet soaps come in highly scented perfumes, wrapped in silk and satin, packed in a plain silk or satin lined box, which makes a very attractive package to the Mexican trade and retails at $2.50 to $10 a cake, and there is a demand here for this line.

OCTOBER CHEMICAL AND DRUG IMPORTS

Among the imports admitted free in the port of New York during the month of October, 1918, were: Acids valued at $124,916; salts of cinchona bark, $169,567; quebracho, $1,253,170; shellac, $418,172; nitrate of potash $61,132; nitrate of soda, $1,652,294; other chemicals, $574,471.

Among the dutiable imports into the port of New York during the month of October were: Argols valued at $269,690; colors and dyes, $107,521; natural indigo, $191,655; camphor, crude, $118,003; synthetic, $80,129; chicle, $142,876; licorice root, $115,583; citrate of lime, $145,245; all other chemicals, $55,386; perfumery, $213,775; capsicum, ground, $248,311; pepper, unground, $189,343; other spices, valued at $256,646.

The total free imports for the month of October, 1918 were valued at $74,152,906. Total dutiable imports, $31,668,793, and the grand total is $105,821,699.

CANADA NOT LIKELY TO MAKE DYES

Toronto, Canada, Dec. 24—Since the supply of dyes for Canada was cut off owing to the war, the question of establishing a dye-manufacturing industry to supply the domestic market has received a good deal of consideration. The opinion of experts, however, appears to be that such an enterprise is not commercially feasible, owing to the great initial outlay required and the limited market.

Prof. Fennell of the Chemistry Department of Toronto University when interviewed on the subject said: "In my opinion Canada will not manufacture dyes, at any rate not for many years to come—the industry is such a big thing and requires so much money to start it. We have the natural products, the coal-tars in the west but if we were to develop them for dyes, where would be our demand? We have a very small textile industry and only seven or eight millions of population—if we had 50,000,000 it would be a different matter. At the present time we would be obliged to export and then we should be competing against English, French and American firms with enormous capital and established plants."

Samuel Jardine, of the Jardine Chemical Co. Toronto, said: "It wouldn't pay. It would take $2,000,000 to start any kind of a dye factory, and then you would be competing with the huge du Pont Explosive and Chemical people just below the line with capitalization of $40,000,000. We could make in one week all the dyes we would need in Canada for a year. It only takes a very little dye—only $400,000 worth in a normal year for us—and what would we do with the product of the other fifty or more weeks?"

OUTLOOK FOR MEDICINAL BOTANICALS

H. R. Lathrop & Co., Inc., say of the market for botanicals:

"At present there has been little effect seen of the signing of the armistice, that is, as far as prices are concerned. Buying continues and the demand is good, although not heavy. A good many manufacturers are realizing that prices cannot come down on most of the staple articles for quite a little time and are therefore figuring accordingly.

"On the part of some of the dealers there is a tendency to buy from hand to mouth. This done with discretion is no doubt wise. However, it is very often carried too far with the result that they find themselves with depleted stocks and are unable to replenish promptly. This is especially true of some American botanical drugs, wild cherry bark, sassafras bark, aletris root, blood root, mandrake root, black haw bark of root, cascara.

"Many of the foreign articles, in our opinion, will not experience very much of a decline. Buckthorn bark, buchu leaves, gamboge gum, insect flowers, menthol, camphor and arrow root are all very strong."

WILL RE-BUILD FACTORY IN FRANCE

Toronto, Canada, Dec. 24—M. L. Davies, vice-president of the Standard Chemical Iron and Lumber Co. of Toronto, has sailed for Europe to re-establish the business conducted by the company before the war. Plants were then operated by the Company in England, France and Germany for refining Canadian wood alcohol and its products. The English refinery will be immediately re-opened and the French plant at Pont-a-Vendin, seven miles from Lille which was destroyed during the war will be rebuilt. The German branch of the industry will be discontinued.

OFFICERS OF BALTIMORE DRUG EXCHANGE

Alfred E. Mealy Elected President—Prominent Manufacturers on Executive Committee—Dr. Blanck Proposes Changes in Laws Regulating Pharmacies

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.)

Baltimore, Dec 23.—Various changes in the laws regulating pharmacies were suggested by Dr. Frederick C. Blanck, pure food and drug commissioner for Maryland, in an address delivered before the Drug Exchange at the annual meeting in the Emerson Hotel. One of these changes related to prosecutions for violation of the State laws. Dr. Blanck protested against instituting criminal proceedings, when, as a matter of fact, in many cases there was no intention to violate the law, carelessness or ignorance of its provisions being at the bottom of these infractions; and he pointed out it was humiliating for reputable men to be haled into court or a police station like a common criminal. He thought that the State Board of Pharmacy should be vested with authority to inquire into such cases and either temporarily or permanently suspend the right to practice pharmacy when the accused was found guilty. Only in extreme cases, when the persons arraigned were old offenders were criminal proceedings justified, in his opinion. In support of this argument he stated that throughout all of the trying times due to the war druggists had made an excellent record for compliance with the law and had shown a commendable disposition to co-operate with the State authorities.

Dr. Blanck favored extending sanitary inspection to pharmacies. It is now limited to establishments that produce food.

An address was delivered by Dr. John D. Blake, health commissioner of Baltimore, who praised the pharmacists of Baltimore for their patriotism and self-sacrifice, as well as for their loyal co-operation with the authorities in the recent epidemic of influenza. He said the army cantonments proved to be the greatest disease centers, many thousands of cases developing there. During all that time the pharmacists, greatly reduced in number, worked heroically in co-operation with the doctors to stem the epidemic, and yet the military authorities had classed pharmacy as non-essential.

The annual reports of officers showed that the Exchange has been quite active during the year, keeping a close watch upon legislation, to such purpose that perhaps not a single law inequitable to the business was passed. The membership, according to the reports, has increased, and the Exchange has a balance on hand. The election of officers, the secretary being instructed to cast the ballot, resulted as follows:

President—Alfred E. Mealy, Gilbert Bros. & Co.

First Vice-President—J. Emory Bond, Parke, Davis & Co.

Second Vice-President—Jas. E. Hancock, John F. Hancock & Son.

Secretary—George M. Armor, McCormick & Co.

Treasurer—H. H. Robinson, H. B. Gilpin & Co.

Executive Committee—Dr. A. R. L. Dohme, Sharp & Dohme; Joseph F. Hindes, Emerson Drug Company, and John C. Muth, Muth Bros. & Co.

The nominations were made by a committee of which James E. Hancock was chairman.

Felix Morgenstern. president of the Independent Trading Co., Inc., has been released from Chemical Warfare Service at Boston, Mass., and is again at his desk in the company's offices at 56 Pine Street, New York.

MESSINA'S ESSENTIAL OIL TRADE

Exports of Lemon Oil, Bergamot and Sweet Orange to the United States—Production of Citrate of Lime and Sulphur—New Process for Making Soap

A very large part of the world's supply of essential oils is found in the market of Messina. The United States is Messina's best customer and takes about one-half of the entire output. For 1917, Messina's total export was 778,592 kilos (1 kilo=2,2046 pounds), gross weight as against 812,392 kilos in 1916. The United States took 431,309 kilos of the 1917 export and 373,183 kilos during 1916. Italy itself took some additional 31,469 kilos during 1916.

Essential oils ars packed in crates containing the flasks or coppers which hold the oil; the net weight of oil exports is obtained by deducting about 40 per cent from the gross weight. Exports to the United States for 1917 were 347,842 kilos of lemon oil, 45,382 kilos of bergamot, 37,727 kilos of sweet orange, and 358 kilos of other essential oils.

Bergamot is cultivated exclusively for the manufacture of essences, and the market for this variety is limited. Consequently the area cultivated in bergamot is small, with the result that the supply and demand do not always balance and the fluctuations in price of this oil are greater than in prices of others. During 1917, the price per Sicilian pound (about 0.7 pound avoirdupois) of lemon oil varied from 2.75 to 4.10 lire (normal exchange value of lira is $0.193), sweet orange from 8.80 to 10.35 lire, and bergamot from 16.70 to 22 lire.

The total exports of essences for 1916 and 1917 were distributed by countries as follows:

Countries	1916 Kilos	1917 Kilos
United States	373,183	431,309
England	251,291	197,736
France	64,673	58,452
Australia	26,844	36,220
Sweden	33,750	16,411
South America	3,720	14,843
Netherlands	8,807	9,495
Spain	4,667	5,420
Egypt	1,597	2,285
India	2,137	1,641
Japan	518	1,566
Denmark	30,049	1,513
Greece	745	778
Switzerland	6,596	431
Norway	557	185
Russia	1,332	.....
Malta	.....	301
Canada	1,724	.....
Portugal	202	.....
Total	812,392	778,592

Citrate of lime is a valuable product of Sicily; the raw material for its manufacture is found locally in abundance. During 1917 the Italian Government aided manufacturers by fixing the price at 433 lire per quintal of 220 pounds and placing the output under Government control. In both 1916 and 1917, the United States was Sicily's best customer for this product.

The 13 sulphur refineries of Catania are operated under an agreement known to Italian law as consorzio. During 1916, they refined the output of 315 mines in various parts of Sicily, including the Catania consular district, from which point Consul Honey writes this report.

The sulphur mines gave employment to about 11,500 laborers in that year and yielded 236,291 tons of crude sulphur; this was a falling off of about 26.7 per cent from the output of the preceding year.

During 1916, exports of sulphur aggregated 406,981 tons, 170,690 tons being drawn from the stock on hand. During 1917, the output of mines fell to 177,453 tons, and the export was reduced to 162,971 tons. The stock on hand was about 157,000 tons.

Early in 1916 prices began to correspond to the heavy demand. There was an advance of about 50 per cent. in May of that year and further advances of about 15 per cent each during July and September. During 1917, especially in March, April, July, and September, prices again advanced to a total of about 100 per cent for the year. Prices thus became about 400 per cent higher than before the outbreak of hostilities; even so, Sicilian quotations are below those ruling for the American product. There have been rumors that foreign buyers of sulphur will be required to pay in the equivalent of gold (about 150 per cent.) in order to put the product on American basis. These high prices have lent stimulus to the industry, and new mining properties, with improved machinery and methods, are being leased and developed.

High prices of raw material have seriously affected the manufacture of soap and chemical supplies, but details are not available for 1916 or 1917. Catania has a large soap plant known as L'Insulare, employing 200 laborers and covering an area of about 5 acres. Modern methods are used, and before the war there were large exports to the Near East, South Africa, and America.

The saponifying process employed consists in the use of common salt (Mediterranean), with a slight addition of pure soda to the fats. It is thought that this is a new process, and the results are said to be excellent. Patents have been applied for. The basis of the process seems to be the chemical transformation of free ammonia by means of common salt and soda. The free ammonia is transformed into chloride of ammonium, which is used again for ammoniacal soaps while the other soaps remain on a pure soda basis. This is said to be the only establishment in Italy that produces chemically pure soaps according to foreign standards. The concern has recently acquired and is developing a mine of sulphate of soda in the neighborhood of Catania. This chemical compound is of use in glass manufacture as well as in other industries of similar nature.

CANCELLATION OF ORDERS IN ENGLAND

A question of vital importance to the trade as a whole has arisen as a consequence of the war situation, in that numerous requests are now being received for the cancellation of orders, says a London paper. It is pointed out, a little sharply but not unjustifiably, that this question always arises when prices are expected to fall heavily, but that it is never heard of when the boot is on the other leg, as it has sometimes been during the war. The matter has been under the consideration of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, who have taken a definite stand. The opinion they express is that although it is perhaps not expedient that a binding agreement should be entered into by merchants and manufacturers not to recede from their legal position, it nevertheless is highly desirable that requests for cancellation should be refused.

GUM OLIBANUM FREE OF DUTY

The protest of the National Aniline and Chemical Co. on the classification of gum olibanum was upheld by the Board of Appraisers who decided as follows:

No. 42770—Protests 816447, etc., of National Aniline and Chemical Co., et al, New York. Gum olibanum, classified at 10 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 385, tariff act of 1913, is claimed free of duty as a crude drug under paragraph 477.

Opinion by Hay, General Appraiser—On the authority of Abstract 42519 gum olibanum was held entitled to free entry under paragraph 477.

FOREIGN TRADE IN CHEMICALS

United States Exports Increased to $175,000,000 in 1918 Against $27,000,000 In 1914—Dyestuffs to the Value of $17,000,000 Were Exported This Year

A compilation by the National City Bank of New York shows that the value of chemicals exported steadily grew from the beginning of the war, and will approximate $175,000,000 in the current year, against about $27,000,000 in the year immediately preceding the war.

Exports of chemicals from the United States in the nine months ending September, 1918, compared with the fiscal year 1914, were as follows:

	1914	1918
Acid, carbolic	No data	$1,284,000
Picric	No data	22,275,000
Sulphuric	$126,000	993,000
Other acids	357,000	3,189,000
Alcohol, wood	652,000	1,856,000
Baking powder	790,000	1,177,000
Calcium carbide	962,000	1,079,000
Coal tar distillates	No data	6,480,000
Copper sulphate	330,000	1,210,000
Aniline dyes	No data	5,773,000
Logwood extract	No data	1,312,000
Other dyes & dyestuffs	357,000	4,703,000
Tanning extracts	640,000	2,469,000
Formaldehyde	No data	653,000
Glycerin	No data	7,029,000
Medicinal preparations	6,722,000	7,733,000
Petroleum jelly	662,000	971,000
Potash	No data	880,000
Roots and herbs	513,000	1,520,000
Soda, caustic	No data	4,493,000
Ash	No data	5,184,000
Other salts	No data	5,775,000
Sulphur	2,019,000	2,788,000
Other chemicals	12,948,000	35,388,000
Total	$27,079,000	$126,214,000

The imports grouped under the head of chemicals consist largely of classes of materials not produced in the United States, and included in the fiscal year, 1918, $70,000,000 worth of nitrate of soda, a Chilian product, and $22,000,000 worth of gums, strictly tropical products.

Eliminating these strictly tropical articles which have been classed by the Government as "Chemicals," the present importation of manufactured chemicals is extremely small, indicating that our own manufacturers are at present supplying the great markets for chemicals in the United States, and at the same time sending nearly $150,000,000 worth a year to foreign markets. In the full fiscal year, 1918 the chemicals exported aggregated in value $152,000,000, against $27,000,000 in the year preceding the war, $46,000,000 in the first year of the war and $124,000,000 in the second year of the war.

The most striking feature of this growth occurs in dyes and dyestuffs, of which the United States was, prior to the war, an extremely small exporter and a very large importer. The total value of dyestuffs exported in the fiscal year, 1918 was $17,000,000, against $12,000,000 in 1917, $5,000,000 in 1916, $1,000,000 in 1915 and less than $500,000 in 1914, the year preceding the war. Prior to the war the exportation of dyes and dyestuffs had never exceeded $500,000, while imports of dyestuffs prior to the war aggregated from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 per annum.

Dyestuffs exported to Great Britain in the fiscal year 1918 totaled over $2,500,000, against $70,000 in the year before the war; to France, $1,630,000 worth, against $2,000 in the year preceding the war; to Italy, $1,182,000 worth, against $11,000 in 1914; to Japan, $3,233,000 worth, against nothing in 1914; to India $1,948,000, against $93 worth in 1914, and to Brazil, $1,282,000 worth, against $65 in 1914.

Exports of dyes and dyestuffs from the United States for nine months ending September, 1918, compared with the fiscal year 1914, were as follows:

	1914	1918
France	$2,000	$560,000
Italy	11,000	530,000
Russia in Europe	3,000	13,000
Spain	.....	840,000
United Kingdom	70,000	1,103,000
Canada	129,000	1,012,000
Mexico	1,000	305,000
Argentina	.....	567,000
Brazil	65	1,139,000
Chile	1,000	140,000
British India	93	1,003,000
Japan	.....	3,319,000
Other countries	140,000	1,258,000
Total	$357,000	$11,788,000

MAKING A SUBSTITUTE FOR PLATINUM

A substitute for platinum, discovered by chemists of the Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, is being manufactured by the Government. A small plant was built which turns out 100 pounds of sulphuric acid a day and a plant capable of producing 5 tons a day is now starting up. The new substance is said in some respects to excel platinum and its cost is about one-third that of platinum.

The suggestion which resulted in the discovery was made by Charles H. McDowell, chief of the Chemical Division of the War Industries Board and president of the Armour Fertilizer Company. It was developed by H. H. Meyers.

The new product will serve to increase the production of sulphuric acid, platinum being very difficult to obtain in quantities. In the process of manufacturing sulphuric acid sulphur dioxide is first obtained by burning sulphur pyrites. This sulphur dioxide gas, after being dried, is passed over magnesia containing a small percentage of platinum. In this process the sulphur dioxide takes up an additional atom of oxygen, thus forming sulphur trioxide. This sulphur trioxide, in turn, is passed through water, forming sulphuric acid. In the above operation the platinum performs the function of a catalytic, in that it quickens the process of converting the sulphur dioxide into sulphur trioxide.

Mellon Institute chemists have also discovered a substitute for glycerin for use in chewing tobacco, and substitutes for acetic acid and acetone. They are now developing new ways to produce toluol, benzol and other coal-tar products.

KELP POTASH PLANT TO BE CLOSED

The Hercules Powder Company has decided to abandon its big potash plant ten miles below San Diego, Cal., erected at a cost of about $6,000,000. A gradual closing down process has been decided upon and it will be a year before all operations are at an end. The plant has been in operation for about two years in which time the manufacture of potash from kelp passed the experimental stage. Various by-products have been developed, including wood alcohol and acetone, the latter being an ingredient used in the manufacture of cordite.

The experiments made at the plant yielded many surprises to the chemists, with the result that what began as a plant for the manufacture of potash in the end became a greatly diversified factory. It was strictly a war plant, however, and with the return of peace the various products could be made elsewhere at a much lower cost, necessitating its closing down. The fleet of kelp harvesters and tugs is being disposed of and all harvesting operations have ceased.

DYE PROBLEMS SOLVED BY DU PONTS

Huge Plant at Deepwater, N. J., to Make Vat Dyes for Cotton Goods Along with Other Colors—Crudes and Intermediates Available

American dyes, equal to any that Germany ever put upon the markets of the world, are now being produced, says Charles K. Weston, of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., and the statement is backed by Morris R. Poucher, the head of the dyestuffs department of the du Pont Company. The world monopoly of the dye trade by Germany is now broken for all time. Mr. Weston's statement follows:

Many chemical establishments throughout the country began to transform their plants to make them adaptable to the manufacture of dyes long before the armistice was signed, among them the great du Pont organization, which turned its energies in full to solving the dye problem. The chemical department was expanded until it numbered 800 trained men, and on the banks of the Delaware, in New Jersey, at Deepwater Point, on a site adjoining the famous Carney's Point smokeless powder plant, there has been erected, at a cost of more than $10,000,000, the most modern, best equipped and largest dye manufacturing establishment in the United States. The du Pont Company had never before been in this particular branch of the chemical industry, but it had plans to build up the dyestuff industry in this country.

In an announcement made a little more than a year ago it set forth that it had at its disposal:

First. The necessary raw materials for the manufacture of coal-tar dyes, products of this country and free from European control.

Second. Chemical and engineering organizations second to none in magnitude and scientific attainment.

Third. Unequaled plant and laboratory facilities.

Fourth. An adequate commercial organization.

With these as the groundwork the construction of a plant was begun and many of its units are now in operation turning out dyes superior to the German products.

The Plant at Deepwater

Little has been said in the commercial world about this plant because its output has been taken over by the Government for the use of textile manufacturers who are supplying uniform and other cloth for the army. With the cessation of hostilities this supply can be turned into commercial channels and the plant can be expanded at once because labor, which has been almost unobtainable, will be released for such enterprises. This plant covers an area of a full square mile, and up to date includes seventy separate and distinct buildings.

It is but a short step from explosives to dyes in days such as these, when explosives are complicated chemical combinations whose ingredients are, in large part, the bases of the coal-tar dyes. These coal-tar dyes have supplanted natural coloring compounds as the newer explosives have supplanted the original gunpowder of the Chinese.

America, with her men and munitions of war, helped to save the world from German military domination: through her dye industry she is equipping herself with munitions of peace that she may be free from German commercial domination. She had been successful in the first; success in the second was to be expected.

The bases from which most of the military high explosives are derived are obtained as by-products of the coking industry, and from the same source are obtained the bases from which are manufactured intermediates and finally the dyes so much needed today to supply virtually every other industry. This is the reason why all these industries fit comfortably into the general organization as separate or closely allied units.

Or, in other words, take the letter Y; one fork represents the explosive industry and the other the dyestuff industry, the base being the same for both. Endeavors have been made in the early propaganda to fix in the minds of all the logic of development and the strength of the foundation upon which it rests. There was, of course, a substantial opportunity, but the real question was who was best qualified to take advantage of it. In Great Britain it became a governmental proposition and the same will probably be true in France. In this country governmental aid was never solicited or proposed. Conditions here, of course, are very different.

The first announcement of the decision of the du Pont Company to build an indigo plant was made in July, 1914. Within four weeks the maximum output of the plant was engaged by the textile industry for a term of years under a price arrangement equally satisfactory to it and its customers. The company had never produced indigo and had only just started to erect the plant; the amount involved went well into millions and the responsibility was very great. It is now delivering indigo against these contracts; the product is equal in every respect to the best that was ever produced in Germany.

The capacity of the new plant will meet all of the needs of the United States and Canada.

Colors for Cotton Goods

Next in importance comes the "vat dyes," a group of fast colors for cotton. Formerly all colored cotton goods with the exception of indigo dye fabrics were looked upon with doubt and suspicion.

The introduction of these vat dyes revolutionized an industry; the United States was the largest single consumer in the world, the reason for this being that manufacturers of coarse goods in this country adopted the idea that the best way to develop and increase a demand for American cotton fabrics was to use colors, even for coarse goods, equal to any which might be used by the manufacturers of the finest fabrics. For example, some of our largest cotton mills made a fabric known as chambray, which was used for workingmen's shirts. It was a bright blue color and every one is familiar with it. These shirts retailed as low as fifty cents. The color is indestructible, hence the economical value of the garment is doubled, tripled and quadrupled. This is only one fabric; it goes through a whole field of colored cotton fabrics; draperies, awnings and the olive drab army uniform cloth used before the war were made from these vat dyes.

The industries to be served are cotton, woolen, silk, leather, paper, paint, etc. All of these industries have suffered during the war. Fast colors have entirely disappeared from the market and in many cases fugitive colors are being substituted. The complaints are many and in most cases are probably well founded. Some say that the American dyes are not so good as German dyes. As a matter of fact, type for type, they are equal, but the trouble has been and still is that pre-war standards of fastness have entirely disappeared.

The big object of American manufacturers is to help these industries to get back as soon as possible to their pre-war standards of fastness.

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES IN CHINA

Report of United States Commercial Attache on Production of Alum for Dyestuffs, Arsenic, Borax, Quicksilver and Tin—Enormous Value of Exports

Many mineral, drug, chemical and dye products of China, which are of interest to the trade in this country, are the subject of a special report to the Department of Commerce by Commercial Attache Julean Arnold, of Peking. He says in part:

America is finding that it needs the vegetable-oil products of China by the millions of tons. Bean oil, wood oil, rapeseed oil, peanut oil, etc., which a few years ago were not associated with China in the minds of the American merchant, are to-day necessities, and the total trade in them amounts to nearly $100,000,000. American manufacturers and importers will pay dearly for these products unless they can handle them through their own organizations and on their own ships. The same is true of China tea, cotton, vegetable tallow, nutgalls, hides and skins, furs, rugs, wool, egg products, straw braid, peanuts, tobacco, antimony, tin, and tungsten, of which the aggregate exports to the United States exceeded those to any other country.

Exports to the United States from Shanghai for 1917, which amounted to nearly $80,000,000, were more than the aggregate of those to Japan and Great Britain, and the total exports from China to the United States, including those that came via Japan and Hongkong (some of which are credited to Japan and Great Britain), were larger than China's exports to any other country.

If Americans are to share fully in the advantages of this trade—in fact, if they would not see the greater part of the profits reaped by others through whose hands the business passes—they must put their organizations into the field, do the business through their own banks on dollar exchange, and transport the products in their own ships. The exportation of Chinese products has developed into a big trade, but it is small indeed as compared with its potentialities. Railways, roads, a stable currency, and internal peace in China will open to the world a storehouse of mineral, vegetable, and animal products of incalculable value. The United States should and probably will continue to be China's greatest customer.

Alum for Dyestuffs

Alum is used in China for clarifying water, as a mordant in dyeing and tanning, and in sizing and whitening paper. China produces a high quality, reputed to be equal to the best Roman alum. Its production is not confined to any particular section; it is found in a number of Provinces in different parts of the country. China exported about 13,000 tons during 1916, principally to Japan for use in dyestuffs. Wenchow and Ningpo are the principal ports of export.

Antimony is used for making type metal and Babbitt metal. Since the outbreak of the war large quantities have gone to the manufacture of shrapnel shells. China at present supplies the greater part of the world's demand. Sixty-two per cent of the American imports of antimony in 1916 came from China. It is produced in Hunan, Kwangtung, and southwestern China, 95 per cent coming from Hunan, which possesses the purest ores, practically free from arsenic and carrying from 20 to 64 per cent of antimony. Smelting is done at Changsha, Hankow, and Wuchang.

Source of Arsenic

Arsenic bisulphide and arsenic pyrites in combination with tin are found in Hunan, and arsenic in the form of orpiment occurs in the northwestern part of Yunnan.

Arsenic bisulphide from Yunnan and Hunan to the extent of about 600,000 pounds was exported during 1917.

Consul Baker reports that asbestos is brought to Chungking from deposits in Szechwan Province at a cost of 75 cents per 100 pounds. It is mined in Manchuria by a Japanese company, and is found also in northwestern Kwangtung and in Hupeh Province. Most reports mention the product as of short fiber. Tientsin, in recent years, has developed a considerable export trade in asbestos prepared by the Tientsin Asbestos Co. from the native product.

Borax is found in China in Kansu, and Anhui, and also in Tibet, most of it coming from the lakes of Tibet. The Chinese use it in glazing crockery, soldering metal, and as a flux for metals.

China is rich in limestone deposits, especially in Chihli Province.

In 1917 the customs returns of trade show exports of 1,000 tons of potash from China, the bulk from Kowloon in the Canton district.

Quicksilver is mined in western Hunan, Kweichow, and Szechwan, but the output is small.

Production of Tin

Twelve thousand long tons of pig tin, valued at 12,000,000 taels, were exported from China in 1917, bringing China to the fore in aiding to supply the world's tin consumption.

More than half of this went to the United States and nearly all of it was exported from Yunnan Province, although Hunan and Kiangsi Provinces also possess valuable tin deposits. Most of the Yunnan tin comes from the Kotchiu district, and, according to Mr. V. K. Ting, Chinese Government geologist, most of the ore is in residual clay formed by decalcification (more or less superficial) of limestone and can be concentrated by repeated washings. The annual output of this district is about 7,000 tons.

GROWTH OF VEGETABLE OIL TRADE

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 18—Carl W. Hamilton, who handles the bulk of the coconut and other vegetable oils shipped from the Philippine Islands, arrived at San Francisco recently from Manila. He has made a contract with the Standard Oil Company to charter the entire fleet of this concern operating between San Francisco and the Orient, the arrangement being that the tankers taking petroleum oil across the Pacific return with their tanks filled with vegetable oil.

During the last three months three tankers, each laden with 11,000 tons of oil, have arrived at this port, the latest arrival being the steamer Astral whose cargo was valued at $3,000,000. Hamilton and his associates are planning to build seven large tank and cargo steamers to be operated between this port and Manila to care for business already in sight.

The Philippine Vegetable Oil Company, Inc., has removed its general offices at San Francisco, Cal., to the tenth floor of the Mills Building. It has purchased the former British ship County of Linlithgow and is converting the vessel into a tanker to be added to its fleet.

The annual meeting of the Drug Trade Section of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, which was to be held New Year's Day, has been postponed to, January 9. Reports will be submitted and the meeting will be followed by a luncheon.

Patents

Granted, October 8, 1918.

1,280,622—Launcelot W. Andrews, Chicago, Ill. Process for manufacturing oxalates.

1,280,648—René Bohn, Mannheim, Germany, assignor to Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik. New anthracene dyes and process of making same.

1,280,700—Sidney S. Fouche, Forsyth, Ga. Bottle.

1,280,767—George W. Lake, Rumford, R. I., assignor of one-half to Harris W. Pearson, Providence, R. J. Device for withdrawing liquid from containers.

1,280,861—Sadakichi Saton, Sendai, Japan. Varnish and process of making same.

1,280,862—Sadakichi Saton, Sendai, Japan. Celluloid substance and process of making same.

1,280,934—Harvey Young, Seattle, Wash. Dispensing vessel.

1,280,974—Henry Dreyfus, Basel, Switzerland. Cellulose acetate and process of making same.

1,280,975—Henry Dreyfus, Basel, Switzerland. Process of making cellulose acetate insoluble in chloroform and in chloroform-alcohol.

1,280,981—Jacob D. Flack, New York, N. Y. Apparatus for drowning, washing, and conveying nitrated cellulose.

1,281,031—Frederick Laist, Anaconda, Mont., assignor to Anaconda Copper Mining Co., Anaconda, Mont. Process of recovering zinc.

1,281,057—Leon Naudet, Chelles, France. Process of extracting sugar.

1,281,085—Mark Shoeld. Chicago, Ill., assignor to Armour Fertilizing Works, Chicago, Ill. Process of making permanganates.

1,281,117, 1,281,118—Launcelot W. Andrews, Chicago, Ill. Process for manufacturing oxalates.

1,281,243—Ernest F. Ehrhardt and Herbert Wilfrid Ehrhardt, Edgbaston, Birmingham. Eng. Azo dye and process of making.

Granted October 15, 1918.

1,281,271—Edward C. Baldwin, Boston, Mass. Dispensing carton.

1,281,320—Emil T. Erickson, Salt Lake City, Utah, assignor to Rainbow Petroleum Products Co., Salt Lake County, Utah. Oil extracting and refining apparatus.

1,281,363—Edward W. Haslup, Bronxville, N. Y., assignor to Haslup & Peacock, Inc., New York, N. Y., a Corporation of New York. Process of making calcium cyanamid and by-products from phosphate rock.

1,281,443—David Creel Walker, Anaconda, Mont., Apparatus for precipitation.

1,281,604—Anton V. Lipinski, Zurich, Switzerland. Method and apparatus for carrying out chemical reactions by means of magnetically spread-out electric arcs.

1,281,631—Jacob W. Moser, Byers, Tex. Cork puller.

1,281,662—Ernest H. Zollinger, Zurich, Switzerland and Herman Roehling, Milwaukee, Wis. Method for the production of guaiacol.

1,281,681—Ellis C. Soper, Chattanooga, Tenn., assignor to Armour Fertilizer Works, Chicago, Ill., a Corporation of New Jersey. Treatment of phosphates.

1,281,729—Nils Harald Wener, Stockholm, Sweden, assignor to Svenska Aktiebolaget Mono, Stockholm, Sweden. Gas analyzing apparatus.

1,281,760—Josiah Bradley, Brooklyn, N. Y., assignor, by mesne assignments, to the Sanseal Corporation, a Corporation of New York. Operating mechanism for bottle-capping machines.

1,281,878, 1,281,879—Russel Thayer, Philadelphia, Pa. Process for the extraction of platinum and like metals of the platinum group from sands and ores.

1,281,938—Albert Edward Gessler, Staten Island, N. Y. Disazo coloring-matters and process of making same.

1,281,948—Kenneth S. Guiterman. Denver, Colo. Nursing bottle holder.

1,281,968—Joseph H. Jacobs, Denver, Colo. Precision balance.

1,281,983—Otto Liebknecht, Frankfort-on-the-Main. Germany, assignor to the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., New York, N. Y., a Corporation of New York. Process of making alkali perborates.

Granted October 22, 1918.

1,282,062—Axel Franck-Philipson. Chicago, Ill. Solidified soluble coal-tar-derivative disinfectant.

1,282,188—Charles Catlett, Staunton, Va. Oxysalt composition and process of making same.

1,282,247—Thomas J. Levey, Baltimore, Md., assignor, by mesne assignments, to Ferdinand Gutman & Co., New York, a Corporation of New York. Bottle-capping machine.

1,282,303—John Lewis Shoemaker, Crandon, Wis. Non-refillable bottle.

1,282,310—Frank C. H. Strasburger, Chicago, Ill., assignor to William Horlick, Jr., Racine, Wis. Dispenser.

1,282,324—Frederick Tschuby, Fairfield, Ala., Classifying apparatus for use in the distillation of benzol homologues.

1,282,354, 1,282,355, 1,282,356—Eugen Anderwert, Herman Fritzsche, and Heinrich Schobel, Basel, Switzerland, assignors to Society of Chemical Industry in Basel, Basel, Switzerland. Substantive orthoxyazo dyestuffs and process of making same.

1,282,381—George E. Cox, Niagara Falls, N. Y., assignor to American Cyanamid Co., New York, N. Y., a Corporation of Maine. Method of making calcium cyanamid.

1,282,395—Hal Pond Eastman, Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada, assignor to the American Cyanamid Co., New York, N. Y., a Corporation of Maine. Alkali metal cyanid and process of producing same.

1,282,405—Horace Freeman, Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada, assignor to American Cyanamid Co., New York, N. Y., a Corporation of Maine. Process of preventing the decomposition of molten cyanids.

1,282,635—Emil Schauffelberger, Putney, London, England. Apparatus for the manufacture of cellulose.

Granted October 29, 1918.

1,282,805—Robert F. Gardiner, Clarendon, Va. Process for the production of an available phosphoric anhydrid and potash fertilizer.

1,282,810—Joseph H. Godfrey, Chicago, Ill., and Joseph B. Polo, Fort Atkinson, Wis., assignors to The Godfrey Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill. Bottle-filling valve.

1,282,906—Gail Mersereau, New York, N. Y., assignor to Chemical Development Co., a corporation of Maine. Process of making diolefins.

1,282,920—Etof Nordstrom, Newark, N. J., assignor to American Dan Stopper Co., Bridgeport, Conn., a Corporation of Connecticut. Bottle-capping machine.

1,282,994—William H. Waggaman, Cary R. Wagner, and Harry Bryan, Washington, D. C. Process for the manufacture of phosphorus phosphoric acid, etc.

1,282,997—Emile Waldmeier, Gulfport, Miss. Blowpipe.

1,283,016—Walther Zacharias, Pittsburgh, Pa. Chlorin detinning process.

1,283,078—Galen Howell Clevenger, Palo Alto, Cal., assignor to Herbert W. Gepp, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia. Electrolytic recovery of zinc.

1,283,099—Philip G. Darling, Wilmington, Del., assignor to, by meane assignments, E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, a corporation of Delaware. Apparatus for obtaining salts from salt-bearing ores.

1,283,112—Rudolf Drawe, Saarbruecken, Germany, assignor to Ehrhardt & Sehmer, Gesellshaft mit bescrankter Hoftung, Saarbrucken, Germany. Process for the production of nitric oxids in internal-combustion engines.

1,283,113, 1,283,114—Viggo Drewson, Brooklyn, N. Y., assignor to West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co., New York, N. Y., a Corporation of Delaware. Process of refining wood-pulp for nitrating or similar purposes.

1,283,115—Henry Dreyfus, Basel, Switzerland. Process of making acetic anhydrid.

1,283,181—Paul J. Hentschel, Baltimore, Md. Bottle-stopper.

1,283,183—Harold Hibbert, Pittsburgh, Pa. Solvent and process of producing the same.

1,283,261—Freeman Scott Moon, Los Angeles, Cal., assignor to International Precipitation Co., Los Angeles, Cal., a Corporation of California. Method of increasing the solubility of potassium compound in cement flue-dust.

1,283,347—Thomas C. Spelling, New York, N. Y. Spreadable stopper.

1,283,398—John N. Carothers and William H. Ross, Washington, D. C. Process for the direct preparation of crystallized phosphoric acid.

WANTS MORE COMMERCIAL ATTACHES

Expansion of the Government's facilities for promoting foreign trade is urged in the annual report of the Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce. Extension of the commercial attache and trade commissioner services is particularly urged. New attaches are asked for a number of new posts, such as Rome, Madrid, Ottawa, Mexico City, Santiago, Chile, and Athens. "I can not overemphasize the increasing importance in our plan of foreign-trade promotion of these resident men in foreign countries," says the Chief of the Bureau, B. S. Cutler. Trade commissioners, who can travel from place to place in a specified district, are also needed to send in news about the National resources and the trade opportunities of the countries that we know little about. The countries now in view for such work are Colombia and Venezuela, the Dutch East Indies, Egypt, South Africa, and New Zealand.

SENATE PASSES REVENUE BILL

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, Dec. 24.—The Senate passed the War Revenue bill on Monday, and Vice President Marshall named Senators Simmons, Smith of Georgia, Williams, Penrose, and Lodge as conferees to meet with those to be appointed by Speaker Clark from the House. The conferees are expected to get to work on the bill before the end of the week.

The War Revenue bill was amended in several particulars, the chief amendments being one to restore the semi-luxury taxes that had been struck from the bill as passed by the House; another to put an assessment of 100 per cent on all campaign contributions exceeding $500; another to make the District of Columbia "bone-dry," this being done through an amendment offered by Senator Sheppard of Texas, and still another to eliminate the tax on motor tractors, trailers and trucks. Various amendments of less importance were adopted.

The luxury taxes apply principally to articles of wearing apparel and trunks, pictures, etc. The sections relating to taxes on patent medicines and perfumes and the regulation of sales of narcotics, as published in DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS on December 11, remain unchanged.

MERGER OF DYE ASSOCIATIONS

The American Dye Institute and the American Dyestuff Manufacturers Association made plans for merging the two organizations at a joint meeting of the executive officers at the headquarters of the American Dye Institute, 320 Broadway, New York, on Thursday, Dec. 18. Final action will be taken at the annual meeting of the American Dye Institute, which is to be held Wednesday, Jan. 8.

It was explained at the offices of the American Dyestuffs Manufacturers Association, at 21 East 40th Street, that because of the impending merger no election of officers had been held at the annual meeting and dinner of the manufacturers two weeks ago. Following the meeting the executive committee held a session at that time at which the proposition received favorable consideration. The plan only requires the approval of the members of the associations interested to cause it to become operative and no opposition is expected. Practically the only change that will take place upon the amalgamation is that the name of the American Dyestuffs Manufacturers Association will cease to be used.

More than thirty manufacturers are members of the American Dye Institute. The chief function of the association is the maintenance of the open price system.

Officers of the American Dyestuffs Manufacturers' Association are: M. R. Poucher, president; L. A. Ault, vice-president; Frank Hemingway, vice-president; C. Cyril Bennett, secretary; Charles Jenkinson, treasurer; Benjamin M. Kaye, counsel.

The executive committee of the association includes August Merz, Robert C. Jeffcott, Robert P. Dicks, J. Merritt Matthews.

FORMULA FOR DETERMINING NET PROFITS

Chas. Leich & Co., of Evansville, Ind., wholesale druggists, have drawn up an interesting and valuable formula for determining net profit, which is published in "Drug Trade Weekly" of December 21. Three reasons are given for taking an annual inventory: First, the Government requires it for income tax purposes; second, the druggist should know each year what profits he has made; third, it is necessary in order to secure fair adjustments in case of fire. The formula is accompanied by bookkeeping suggestions of value to all druggists.

Trade Notes and Personals

Canadian Laboratory Supplies, Ltd. of Toronto, Ont., has been incorporated with an authorized capital of $40,000, to manufacture and deal in chemicals, with Frank G. McKay, James H. Wilson and Harry B. Hall as provisional directors.

J. Joseph Redmond, who for a number of years was general manager and auditor of the Meyer Bros. Drug Co., of St. Louis, and later was membership director of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, died at his home in St. Louis, last week, of pneumonia, following influenza. Mr. Redmond was born in New York City in 1870.

Chairman Sherley, of the House Appropriations Committee, made the announcement this week that cancellation of war contracts, largely in chemicals, acids, explosives, and other industries, will save the Government upwards of $16,000,000,000 of cash appropriations and contract authorization voted by Congress to meet the war program.

Howard Lange Martenet, with the firm of Levering & Levering, Baltimore chemical brokers, died on December 18 of pneumonia. He had taken courses in chemistry at the Johns Hopkins and Lehigh Universities, and later went with the American Agricultural Chemical Company, in New York, and from there to the American Cyanamid Company. He was 32 years old and leaves a wife and two children.

The Cincinnati Section of the American Chemical Society passed a resolution urging Congress to impose heavy import duties on scientific apparatus for use in American schools and colleges. The resolution was passed largely as the result of an address by A. G. Campbell, who declared that the chemical industries intend to take advantage of the Webb-Pomerene bill, permitting manufacturers to organize for export, and to carry the commercial war against Germany into all parts of the world.

Among the Marylanders mentioned in the casualty list given out on December 16, was Capt. Donald N. Gilpin, son of Commodore H. B. Gilpin, of Gilpin, Langdon & Co., drug millers, and the H. B. Gilpin Company, wholesale druggists of Baltimore. According to private advices received by the family, however, Captain Gilpin, who had been gassed more than two months ago, has fully recovered, and was with his company when the armistice was signed. A brother, Ensign Kenneth N. Gilpin, is a member of the Naval Flying Corps, and has been placed in command of the second largest American aviation station in France, Ensign Gilpin is a member of the Virginia House of Delegates.

Business in licorice root grown in China is increasing. The plant was introduced in the Orient only a few years ago. Previous to the war licorice root was obtained from Mesopotamia, and the China product was very little known. In 1915 about 3,000,000 pounds of licorice root were shipped from Tientsin, and in 1917 this figure had increased to 7,800,000 pounds. The root grows in the region of northern Shansi and inner Mongolia, and is used abroad very extensively for medicinal purposes and in the manufacture of cigarettes and chewing gum.

The Drug & Chemical Markets

DRUG MARKET WITHOUT ANIMATION

Offerings by Dealers Anxious to Realize, Cause Some Declines—Larger Supplies of East Indian Products Expected—Balsam Tolu and Vanilla Beans Higher

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Balsam Tolu, 10c
Beans, Vanilla, Bourbon, 5c
Fish Berries, 2c
Quinine Sulphate, Second Hands, 5c
Turpentine, Venice, True, 10c

Declined

Angostura Bark, 1c
Almond Oil, Free from Chlorine, $2.60
Arnica Flowers, 4c
Bay Oil, 25c
Balsam, Fir, Canadian, 1c
Cantharides, Chinese, 2c
Celery Seed, 3c
Chloral Hydrate, Crystals, 3c
Chloroform, U.S.P., 15c
Coriander Seed, Bombay, Mogador, ½c@¾c
Foenugreek Seed, ½c
Glycerin, C.P., cans, 1c
Ipecac Root, Cartagena, 10c
Nux Vomica, ½c@1c
Oleoresin, Capsicum, 50c
Sage Leaves, Greek, Stemless 1½c
Sandalwood Oil, East Indian, 25c

A reduction in chloroform was announced by manufacturers, owing to increased production. There was an increase in the demand for drugs used in influenza cases. Greek stemless sage leaves, oil of almond, capsicum and East Indian sandalwood were lower on larger offerings due to reports that large quantities of East Indian products were expected at Seattle soon for trans-shipment by rail to New York.

Balsam tolu, vanilla beans (Bourbon) and quinine sulphate in second hands are higher. It is believed that canary seed will be lower now that Government restrictions on importations have been removed. Celery seed is lower: Mustard seed is higher owing to scarcity in all world markets.

Trading in drugs and pharmaceutical chemicals has been greatly restricted this week by the holiday dullness and preparations for stock taking.

Almond Oil—As a result of free arrivals of almonds and keener selling among handlers, prices were lowered to $3@$3.25 a pound for supplies free from chlorine.

Angostura Bark—Lack of demand is creating further weakness and lower prices are in prospect as a result of accumulation of supplies and easy primary markets. Holders reduced prices 1c to 28c@30c and sales below these figures were reported.

Arnica Flowers—Weakness pervades the market, owing to offerings at concessions. Sellers lowered quotations 4c to 76c@79c a pound.

Balm of Gilead—Leading interests are offering shipments after the turn of the year at 74c@75c a pound.

Balsam Fir, Canadian—A depressed market is in prospect until after the new crop is harvested. Prices will be subject to labor conditions. Sellers lowered prices 1c to 29c@30c a pound.

Balsam, Tolu—A stronger tone pervades the market due to a steady demand and uncertainties relative to shipping from South American ports. Holders advanced prices 10c to $1.15@$1.25 a pound.

Bay Oil—Quotations closed 25c lower to $2.75@$3. a pound. The decline is due to lack of inquiries and freer offerings at price concessions.

Beans, Vanilla, Bourbon—Owing to scant supplies and a steady demand, together with reports noting rising prices, values moved to higher levels. Holders are quoting 5c higher to $2.25@$2.95 a pound.

Cantharides—Liberal offerings and price shading caused an easy tone. Prices for Russian flies closed at $3.50@$3.60 for whole, and $3.75@$3.85 a pound for powdered. Chinese flies are offered at 2c lower to 95c@99c a pound.

Celery Seed—Prices scored a further decline owing to larger offerings. Holders reduced quotations 3c to 54c@55c. Shipments as soon as possible from Marseilles are offered at 46c@47c a pound.

Chloral Hydrate, U. S. P.—Makers lowered quotations 3c to $1.25 a pound in lots of 100 pounds, drums included. An absence of buying orders and a material increase in stocks weakened the market.

Chloroform, U. S. P.—Manufacturers lowered quotations 15c to 48c a pound for supplies in drums. The decline was due to larger production and a fair accumulation of supplies.

Coriander Seed—Most varieties scored fractional declines under liberal offerings. Fair unbleached Mogador declined ¾c to 8¼c@8½c and bleached ½c to 11c@11½c a pound. Bombay is offered at ½c lower to 9c@9½c a pound.

Fish Berries—High prices will probably hold pending the arrival of new crop supplies. Trading continues slow but values are held firmly at 2c higher to 65c@69c a pound.

Foenugreek Seed—Supplies of new crop are being offered at ½c lower to 8½c@9c, while parcels about due here are held at 8½c@9c a pound. Increased supplies weakened prices.

Glycerin, C. P.—Trading continues moderate and with liberal offerings at price concessions, producers cut prices to 20c a pound. It is the opinion in trade circles, that prices have probably touched bottom.

Glycerin, Crude—The market is still quoted on a nominal basis at 10c for saponification, loose, and 9c a pound for soap lye, loose. Owing to values being out of proportion with chemically pure goods, producers are offering supplies sparingly and are not accepting orders generally at present prices.

Ipecac Root, Cartagena—Prices eased off, owing to an increase in supplies, due to recent larger arrivals. Sellers are offering parcels at 10c lower to $4.35@$4.80 a pound.

Laurel Leaves—Values suffered a loss of ¼c a pound under a light demand and larger offerings. Sellers are naming 11½@11¾c for spot parcels and 11½@12c a pound for supplies now afloat.

Lycopodium, U. S. P.—The demand is more active which caused a firmer sentiment among holders. Prices closed steadier under larger sales at recent prices, ranging from $1.50@$1.55 a pound.

Mercury—The trend of values is easy under liberal offerings and adequate supplies. Leading selling agents are quoting lots for prompt delivery at $118 a flask of 75 pounds.

Morphine—Trading lacks animation, but sales on the whole are adequate to sustain values. Heavy buying by the Government has been abandoned. Makers

are offering at previous prices of $16 an ounce for alkaloid in lots of 25 ounces.

Nux Vomica—Recent free arrivals and slow trading, which resulted in an accumulation of stocks, weakened prices. Holders as a rule are offering whole at ½c lower to 10½c@11c and powdered at 1c lower to 14c @18c a pound.

Oleoresin Oil, Capsicum—In response to recent arrivals and lower prices for capsicums, values were lower 50c a pound. Distributors are offering parcels at $4.25@$4.50 a pound.

Petrolatum—The strong position of crude oil, together with moderate supplies and an active export demand, resulted in a decidedly firmer market. Refiners are materially behind in deliveries on out-standing contracts, owing to the heavy influx of new orders. Sellers are quoting on the basis of 9½c@10c a pound for supplies of light amber in barrels.

Quinine—In response to a continued active demand and scarcity of supplies, second hands raised prices for American sulphate 5c to $1.10@$1.15 an ounce. Offerings being limited, trading has been held in check to some extent with the market closing strong. American makers are offering sulphate in 100-ounce lots in tins at 90c an ounce.

Sage Leaves, Greek Stemless—Under liberal offerings and absence of buyers, prices weakened, closing 1½c lower a pound. Sellers are quoting from 21c@ 21½c a pound and for shipments as soon as possible from France at 19½c@20c a pound.

Sandalwood Oil, East Indian—Values were reduced by handlers ranging from 20c@25c to $13.25@$13.50 a pound as to brand. Lack of demand and larger supplies caused the cut in prices.

Turpentine, Venice, True—Continued absence of arrivals from abroad and diminishing stocks caused an upward trend of prices. Sellers in most sections are now asking 10c higher to $5.80@$6 a pound. Holders of artificial supplies advanced quotations 1c to 14c@15c a pound. Scarcity of freight room abroad, which is holding back shipments, continues to favor rising prices here.

SELLING SUBSTITUTES AS OLIVE OIL

Several seizures have been made and a number of prosecutions are now pending in the Federal courts as the result of finding in interstate commerce products labeled "olive oil," which upon analysis were found to consist largely of cottonseed oil. Cottonseed, corn, and soy-bean oils are palatable oils which are not injurious to health, and there is no objection to their sale as food when properly labeled, say the officials. Their sale as olive oil, however, is a fraud, and their shipment in interstate or foreign commerce labeled as olive oil is a violation of the Federal Food and Drugs Act. The sale of cottonseed, corn, or soybean oils under the name of olive oil is also a violation of the laws of most states. State and city food inspectors are co-operating with the Federal food inspectors in stopping this form of adulteration.

MEETING OF DRUG TRADE CONFERENCE

The annual meeting of the National Drug Trade Conference will be held at the Hotel Emerson, Baltimore, Md., on Tuesday, January 7, at 10 a.m. Delegates who contemplate presenting resolutions are requested to send them to the Executive Committee which meets on Monday, January 6. James H. Beal, president, says important matters are to be considered.

DRUGS ON THE EXPORT LIST

Washington, D. C., Dec. 24—The War Trade Board has announced that applications will now be considered for licenses to export a large number of drugs to Denmark, Norway, Sweden and European Holland. The list of drugs which may be exported includes the following:

Acetyl-salicylic acid
Aconite
Agaric
Althea root
Amidol and substitutes
Argentamine
Arsenous acid
Barium sulphate
Beta naphthol
Bromine
Butylchloralhydrate
Cacodylate
Chamomile
Chromic acid
Diethyl-barbituric acid
Digitalis
Duboisine sulphate
Eucaine
Ferric compounds
Ferrum redactum
Folia hyoscyami
Fructus foeniculi
Hydrobromic acid
Ichthyol
Inula root
Kharsovan
Motol
Nitrate of silver
Opium alkaloids
Paraldehyde
Phenacetin
Salicylic acid
Sodium arsenate
Sodium bromide
Sodium nitroprusside
Sodium salicylate
Sodium
Veronal

TIN PRICES TO BE CONTINUED.

The pig tin committee of the American Iron and Steel Institute has announced the extension of the period on which the base prices on pig tin quoted December 3 are to be maintained. John Hughes, chairman, made public a letter from the War Industries Board stating that the total quantity allotted consumers, jobbers and dealers was approximately 10,000 gross tons. Overhead charges are included in the price of 72½ cents a pound fixed by the committee for delivery in in New York or Chicago.

The time limit was to have expired January 31, but will now be extended until all of the tin has been distributed. The board is considering the question of future importations and will shortly make an announcement as to conditions under which import licenses will be granted.

PROPHECY BY VICTOR HUGO FULFILLED

The following prophecy by Victor Hugo, written in 1880, has been dug up by "Drug Topics," published by McKesson & Robbins:

Then France will suddenly arouse herself. She will become formidable. She will regain Alsace and Lorraine. Is it enough? No! No! She will capture—listen!—Treves, Mainz, Cologne, Coblenz. And you shall hear France cry: "The clock strikes my hour! Germany, hear me! Am I thine enemy? No, I am thy sister! I have taken all from thee, I return all to thee upon one condition: that we shall no longer be a divided people: that we shall be one united family, one republic. I will demolish my fortresses, thou thine—my vendetta is brotherhood. No more frontier. The Rhine, mine and thine."

"ASPIRIN" TABLETS OF TALCUM POWDER

Joseph M. G. Kakay, president of the Verandah Chemical Company, with a plant in Verandah Place, Brooklyn, was arrested by Inspectors Cummings and Wendgraf of the Health Department on the charge of manufacturing and selling drugs under a false and misleading label.

Nearly 400,000 tablets, which Health Department officials say were represented as aspirin tablets, were seized. Analysis of these tablets has shown them to contain only talcum powder, cornstarch and a little salicylic acid. Kakay was taken before Magistrate Walsh for arraignment.

Heavy Chemical Markets

CHEMICAL MARKET IN WAITING STATE

Slight Recessions Reported in Caustic Soda, Carbon Tetrachloride and Benzoate of Soda—Export Business Light Owing to Shipping Conditions

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

No Advances

Declined

Benzoate of Soda, 25c per lb.
Carbon tetrachloride, 5c per lb.
Caustic Soda, 5c per lb.
Sal Soda, 15c per lb.
Soda Ash, dense variety, 5c per hundredweight

"Waiting" was the keynote of the market in heavy chemicals for the past week, and trading in all lines was exceedingly quiet. In some cases dealers who had disposed of surplus stocks preferred to delay the purchase of further supplies until absolutely assured as to the trend of the market. No one appeared to be certain whether prices would advance or recede, but the majority held to the opinion that even if recessions in some products did occur for a period not only would there be a return to former levels, but that advances would wipe out any losses which might have resulted.

Considering conditions the market was fairly firm, and quotations which tended downward were checked before they had reached noteworthy lower levels. Benzoate of soda was slightly off, receding about 25c per pound. Carbon tetrachloride, which has been rather inconsistent of late, took a drop of 5c per lb., but it was expected to resume its normal level.

Caustic soda dropped to about 5c per lb., sal soda to 15c per lb., and the dense variety of soda ash was quoted at something like 5c per hundred pounds less than the previous price.

Copper sulphate was in fairly good demand, and the price suffered no apparent change. Inquiries for this product are reported to be steadily on the increase. There was no change in the price of sal ammoniac, but demand was reported light. Ammonia alum retained its former price level, and a fair demand was reported. There was no change in the quotation for acetate of lead, for which the demand was good. Caustic soda was quoted at $3.90 for January delivery, f.o.b., New York.

While export inquiries are said to be received in good numbers, dealers are not anticipating a great volume of overseas trade for some time to come, as they think that tonnage will not be available.

Acids—There has been little trading in this line during the week, as dealers seem disposed to wait until after the first of the year. The fact that government-fixed prices will remain operative on sulphuric acid until Jan. 1 perhaps has something to do with this inactivity. The fixed price also is continued on nitric. The former quotation on muriatic of 2¼ to 3c per pound is continued. Lactic, 22 degree, is quoted at 7c to 7½c per pound, and the 44 degree at 15c to 16c.

Benzoate of Soda—There is no trading of moment in this product. With demand light, it was anticipated that there would be a drop in prices. This has occurred, but has been so slight that it has caused little depression in the market. Quotations are now given at a range of $1.75 to $1.85 per pound. This is a recession of about 25c per pound.

Bicarbonate of Soda—Requirements at present are considerably below supplies, and there is little trading. Apparently prices have not suffered, although second hands are said to have made offers at prices much below those demanded by the manufacturers, in order to get rid of holdings. Surplus stocks in factors' hands are said not to be so large as to cause price shading, and quotations are at 3⅞c to 4¼c per pound.

Bleaching Powder—No transactions of importance are reported, as dealers are willing to wait until after the first of the year before resuming operations on an extensive scale. Another deterrent is the fact that the export business is far below normal. It is reported that exporters have almost as great difficulty now in obtaining tonnage as in the period when the war was in progress. The price for domestic drums is reported at a range of 2½c to 3c per pound. For export drums the quotation is given as ranging from 3c to 3¾c.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Producers of this material are reported to be releasing larger quantities which are diverted directly into consuming channels, and prices are slightly easier. Quotations are now at a range of 15c to 16c per pound. This is a decline of about 5c per pound, compared with the quotations of last week.

Caustic Potash—No change has taken place in the situation regarding this commodity, dealers reporting supplies fairly plentiful, and the demand of good proportions. With these conditions existing, former prices are retained. For the 70-75 per cent product, the price is 56c to 60c per pound. The 88-92 per cent is held at 67c to 70c per pound. With the present low price of the carbonate it is predicted that caustic potash will be produced from the latter in a short while.

Caustic Soda—While it was expected that higher price levels would be reached by the release of shipping by the War Trade Board, no improvement has so far been noted. Stocks are said to be waiting shipment abroad as orders are numerous, but the volume of domestic trade has not been increased perceptibly. The 76 per cent variety is quoted at $3.95 to $4.10 per pound. Resale offerings of the solid product are reported at $3.80 to $4.00 ex-dock New York. One dealer quoted for January delivery $3.90 f. o. b. New York.

Copper Sulphate—There has been no change in the market for this product, which suffered a slight decline some time ago. Apparently there has been a revival of interest, and the downward price tendency has been checked, with a firm undertone to the market. Quotations remain at practically the same level, the 98-99 per cent product bringing 9½c to 9¾c per pound.

Sal Soda—Business in this commodity has been of about the same volume as it was a week ago, with no transactions of any size recorded. While there was a certain amount of strength displayed by the market, the price was a trifle below that previously noted, the range being from $1.10 to $1.25 per pound.

Silicate of Soda—Trading in this product is not especially active, and no sales of any size have been reported. It is said that the expectation is for a much larger volume of business directly after the New Year,

as demand is increasing, and supplies are of no great proportions. There has been no decline in quotations, the 40 degree material being held at 1¾c to 2½c per pound, while the 60 degree is held at 5½c to 5¾c per pound.

Soda Ash—Trading is reported extremely quiet, dealers waiting until after the holidays to resume normal business. While the market was generally steady, prices receded slightly, the dense product having declined to $3.25 per hundred, a drop of only 5c. The other variety is still on a basis of $2.25 to $2.50 per hundred.

MADERO AND MILIC PLEAD GUILTTY

Ernesto Madero, formerly Minister of Finance of Mexico, having served in the Cabinet of his nephew, Francisco Madero, President of the republic, pleaded guilty to grand larceny in the first degree before Judge John F. McIntyre of General Sessions. He was released in bail until January 22, when he will be sentenced. Tonko L Milic and Nathan Lazarus, associated with Mr. Madero in the firm of Madero Brothers, Inc., formerly of 115 Broadway, pleaded guilty to the same charge and will be sentenced with their partner.

The defendants were indicted last April on the charge that on January 2, 1918, they obtained $102,900 from the National Bank of Commerce on four forged warehouse receipts, purported to have been issued by the New York Harbor Warehouse Company, of which Lazarus was president. The receipts were presented as constituting constructive delivery of 500 tons of copper sulphate to Gyftakis Georgopoulos Company, Inc., acting as agent for the Greek Government. In February the firm of Madero Brothers, Inc., was adjudged bankrupt.

FACTORY ACTIVITY IN NOVEMBER

Considering the total number of workers employed in manufacturing establishments in New York State, there were three per cent more workers in November than in October. This gain was common to all industry groups except in clothing where a strike in November was responsible for decreased employment. This increase in the total number of workers employed should not, however, be considered as indicating a change in those factors that ordinarily affect manufacturing activity. It is rather a return to the normal conditions which were disturbed in October by the epidemic of influenza.

The aggregate wages paid were slightly less than in October. Here again the explanation lies in unusual conditions, i. e., time lost because of armistice celebration. The chemical, oils and paint group employed four per cent more workers in November than in October. In paints, dyes and colors, however, employees decreased slightly. Total payrolls advanced two per cent. Since November 1917 the number of workers has risen three per cent, and aggregate wages eighteen per cent.

In the chemical industries October reports show 3 per cent fewer employees and 2 per cent smaller payrolls than in September. All sub-groups contributed to these declines. Compared with a year ago total employees increased 1 per cent. The most striking advance was one of 12 per cent in miscellaneous chemical products. Expansion in the manufacture of photographic materials is the responsible factor. In the same period paints, dyes and colors lost 11 per cent in employees. This decrease occurred mainly in the production of white lead and shoe blackening. All subgroups reported larger payrolls than a year ago resulting in an aggregate increase of 21 per cent.

JUDGMENT AGAINST REPUBLIC CHEM. CO.

A decision which may result eventually in a judgment for the Vulcan Detinning Company of Sewaren, N. J., against the Republic Chemical Company, Inc., of Pittsburgh, Pa., for an accounting of sums aggregating hundreds of thousands of dollars for wrongful appropriation of trade secrets was rendered by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, New York, in reversing a judgment of the lower court dismissing the Vulcan Detinning Company's complaint.

The Vulcan Company asked judgment for $700,000 and an injunction against the continued use of its secrets.

Named as defendants with the Republic Company were Adolph Kern, alleged to have instigated the improper acts; Franz A. Assmann, Gustav Schmaal, George O. Seward, and others. It was alleged that Kern, who was formerly Vice-President and General Manager of the Vulcan Company, induced that company to spend $250,000 to discover a detinning process which would yield a tetrachloride of tin useful in the manufacture of silks. It was alleged that Kern intended to leave the plaintiff and go to the Republic Company, taking the secret of the process with him, as soon as he had determined that it was a success.

The Vulcan Company alleges that Kern, who got $25,000 a year salary, conspired with the other defendants to carry his unlawful plan into effect, and that he took with him to the Republic Chemical Company drawings of the apparatus used in the tetrachloride process. Dorris Whipple, who was consulting chemist for the Vulcan Company, is also accused of revealing his knowledge of the secret to the defendant.

GUESTS AT DINNER GIVEN BY DR. NICHOLS

Among the guests at the dinner given at the Chemists' Club to the members of the American Chemical Society, recently, by Dr. illiam H. Nichols, were the following:

M. C. Whitaker, vice-president U. S. Industrial Alcohol Company; W A. Noyes, professor of chemistry, University of Illinois; Arthur D. Little, president Arthur D. Little, Inc.; Dr. B. D. Hesse, General Chemical Company; Dr. Charles L. Parsons of Washington, D. C., secretary of the society; Dr. Alexander Smith, professor of chemistry, Columbia University; Dr. Charles H. Herty, editor "Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry;" Ellwood Hendrick, president The Chemists' Club; Dr. Charles Baskerville, professor of chemistry, College of City of New York; Dr. Jerome Alexander, National Gum & Mica Company; B. F. Drefahl, Grasselli Chemical Company; E. J. Crane, of the University of Illinois, editor of "Chemical Abstracts;" Dr. L. M. Dennis, professor of chemistry, Cornell University; Dr. T. B. Wagner, Corn Products Refining Company; Herbert M. Dow, The Dow Chemical Company.

New Incorporations

The Brocalsa Chemical Co., Pomeroy, Ohio, capital $100,000. Elmer H. Holmes, Francis P. Holmes, Indianapolis, Ind.; Pernelia Bailey, Pomeroy, Ohio.

N. D. Specialty Corp., Brooklyn, capital $25,000. P. J. Knorpp, F. M. Haskins, J. R. Heise, 1,184 Union St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Export Trading Corp., Manhattan, capital $25,000. A. Frahme, J. R. Eurengy, E. U. Hentschel, 601 West 191st St., New York.

Paramount Drug Corp., Manhattan, capital $20,000. M. Golden, L. Bucans, F. Blondell, 100 St. Nicholas Ave., New York.

Globe Builders Corp., Manhattan, capital $10,000. L. M. Banville, A. M. Davis, B. W. Jacobs, 500 5th Ave., New York.

National Nitrate Co., Seattle, Wash., capital $1,000,000. H. F. Miller, F. E. Hammond.

Color & Dyestuff Markets

DYESTUFF PRICES SLIGHTLY LOWER

Lack of Demand Leads Sellers to Make Concessions in Order to Realize—Plans for Enlarging the Trade in Colors with South American Countries

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

No Advances

Declined

Albumen, Chinese egg, 20c per lb.	Benzoate of Soda, 50c per lb.
Domestic blood, 5c per lb.	Diethylaniline, 50c per lb.
Aniline Salts, 2c per lb.	Orthonitrophenol, 25c per lb.
Benzidine base, 35c per lb.	Phenol, 5c per lb.
Sulphate, 15c per lb.	Toluol, 15c per gallon

It was not disputed by the majority of dealers that last week's trading was extremely dull. Even were they inclined to deny the fact numerous price recessions would be a practical indication of the fact.

Although business was below the average, there was no talk of anything but a bright future for the dye and color market when conditions become normal. A number of depressing influences in combination with the customary falling off of transactions just before Christmas and New Year's, when stock is taken, helped to further declines.

Lower prices were the rule in the case of several of the coal-tar crudes, including benzol, phenol, and toluol, but this was to a large extent anticipated. Some of the intermediates also were quoted at lower levels. There was but slight change in the prices of domestic aniline colors, due to the fact that when the war was brought to a close consumers had small stocks, excepting for colors used in dyeing khaki, as large producers had been tardy in their deliveries. Declines in this particular field are not expected to materialize for some time, although it is anticipated that with the importation of larger stocks of raw material lower prices for the finished products will come.

It is regarded by the trade as a foregone conclusion that a special campaign will be organized to put dyes and colors made in the United States to the forefront in Latin-American countries. Particularly in South America will the campaign be waged, and Brazil is considered a most fertile field.

Announcement that the British Government had signified its intention of extending financial assistance to the dye industry over there, so that English manufacturers can meet the requirements of the United Kingdom's textile mills by placing at their disposal all colors needed, was received with interest. By this step it was taken that independence of the use of imported dyes, more especially those made in Germany, would be assured.

Dye Bases and Dye Woods

Albumen—There is a good demand with supplies not nearly up to requirements. traders report. Spot stocks of the Chinese egg variety can not be obtained on the open market, but how long this condition will continue can not be foreseen. For the Chinese egg commodity the price is slightly lower, the range now being from $1.45@$1.50 per pound. A slight recession is also noted in the domestic blood variety, the quotation being 75c. The technical egg is $1.05, while egg yolks are practically unchanged.

Annatto—Stocks on the open market are reported scarce and demand is said to exceed requirements. With the release of tonnage it is expected that large quantities will be available. Prices remain at the same level, the seed being quoted at 8½c@11c per pound, and high grade natural 33c@35c.

Cochineal—Demand for this product apparently has not increased, and spot stocks are not in evidence, as imports go directly into consuming channels. Releases of tonnage by the War Trade Board are expected to bring a revival of interest after the first of the year. All varieties are quoted at a range of 80c@$1.00 per pound.

Fustic—It is reported that there is more activity in the market, with demand good, and supplies going directly to consumers. Nominal quotations are from $60@$80 per ton for the sticks. The 51 degree liquid extract is still held at 15c@16c per pound. The solid is quoted at 18c@22c.

Logwood—While the demand for this product is said to be excellent, the situation in regard to supplies is unchanged. Dealers venture no opinion as to how soon spot stocks will be available in the open market. Nominal, quotations are from $55@$70 per ton.

Coal-Tar Crudes

Benzol—Supplies of this material are reported plentiful, but demand is heavy, and, as there are no surplus stocks, the market shows decided strength. Prices have undergone slight change. The pure, water white product is held at 20c per gallon, prompt delivery. From 25c@27c is demanded for the material in drums. Contract goods are quoted slightly higher.

Naphthalene—One of the large factors in the trade for this material reports that conditions are practically the same as last week. Buyers are holding off for lower prices which are not anticipated in the trade. The demand is expected to increase soon, especially for the ball product, as retailers will begin to stock up for the spring and summer trade. Quotations are 12½c per pound in carload quantities, 14c for smaller lots. The flake variety, according to quality, is held at 8c@10½c.

Phenol—Although the market for this material is termed "unsettled," and predictions were freely made that there would be a slump in prices, they have not declined as yet. Sales have been reported by second hands at 33c per pound, and offers are also said to have been made at low as 20c, but no verification of these reports has been obtained. From 32c@35c is considered a conservative price range.

Toluol—There is an easy tone to the market, with the demand reported fair. Supplies are said to be plentiful but the apprehension that a surplus of stocks would drive prices down to a low level has been somewhat allayed. A decline has taken place, but the bottom has by no means dropped out of the market. The quotation is now placed at a range of 24c@35c per gallon.

Intermediates

Aniline Oil—More supplies of this material are reported available than was the case last week, as pro-

ducers are turning out fair quantities. Demand is of fair proportions, but hardly sufficient to absorb stocks. Prices have dropped to a lower level the oil itself being quoted at 28c@30c per pound, drums extra, immediate delivery, a decline of 2c per pound. The oil for red is still held at $1.15@$1.20 per pound.

Aniline Salts—An easier tone prevails in the market for this commodity, as supplies are said to be found in fair quantities with the demand not especially large. Quotations are 40c@45c per pound, depending on the amount purchased.

Benzidine—Demand for this commodity is about equal to supplies, the trade reports, and the market displays considerable strength. A decline is noted in the price of both the base and sulphate varieties. The former is now quoted at $1.40 per pound. The sulphate is held at $1.20@$1.35.

Betanaphthol—Spot stocks of this material are available in the open market, and are said to be about equal to requirements, which are not especially heavy. With this condition, trading is mostly of a routine character, and prices have undergone no change. The sublimed is held at 75c@80c per pound, the U. S. P. at $1.15@$1.20.

Orthotoluidine—Production is now about on a par with requirements, which are not especially heavy. Spot stocks are easily obtainable, but prices are apparently unchanged. The price range continues at 95c@$1.00 per pound, according to grade and quantity of purchase.

Paranitraniline—With the increase of output of this material by some of the large producers, and adequate spot stocks on the market, there has been a fair amount of interest displayed by traders. Prices have been well maintained during the week, and the range is still $1.75 @$1.85 per pound.

DYE INDUSTRY OF SWEDEN

A development of the dye-making industry in Sweden is foreshadowed by the formation of the A. B. Kemisk Industrie, which has taken over the undertaking carried on for a year and a half under the same title by A. V. Holson, for the production of coal-tar dyes. The new company proposes to extend the works. It is believed that it will be possible to begin the manufacture next autumn of about 100 different dyes, and also meet the home demand for medicines.

The company will have the largest laboratory in Sweden, and will employ a staff of from twenty-five to thirty chemists, whose numbers will be gradually increased. The share capital has been fixed at 5,000,000 kr. (about £27,000).

The works have already produced a number of dyes, which in every respect appear to compare well with German products, says "Posselt's Textile Journal." The Swedish requirements amount to 10,000 tons per annum, and to those attention will be first paid. Raw materials will be provided mainly from the Swedish gasworks, acids, bases, and salts, for the most part being produced in the country, which also is able to provide most of the machinery and plant required.

The Superfosfat Fabriks A. B., of Stockholm, which is the principal Swedish chemical industry company, has an interest in the new undertaking.

The National Aniline & Chemical Company has declared an accumulated and previously unpaid dividend of 3½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable January 15 to stock of record December 20. This is in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred payable January 2 to stock of record December 20.

DEMAND FOR HIGHER DUTIES ON DYES

Dr. J. F. Schoellkopf Urges Protection for Ten Years —Declares It Will Take Five Years of Research Work to Establish the Industry

Dr. J. F. Schoellkopf, Jr., of the Schoellkopf Aniline and Chemical Works, Buffalo, now merged in the National Aniline and Chemical Co., discusses the necessity for tariff protection for the dyestuff industry in a recent issue of the "Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry," says in part:

"Up to a short time ago, owing to the incessant demand for dyes, the one idea of all manufacturers was quantity of production, quality being more or less of secondary importance. Now that the urgent needs of consumers are being filled, the pressure is relaxing and it is possible to develop the various processes in order that they may be made competitive. That is the big problem we are facing at the moment, and one which is of the utmost importance for the future of the industry. To meet this the larger companies have established research laboratories which will undoubtedly bring about the desired results, and at the same time train men for original work to be done in the future. As a result of this work the quality of American dyes is continually improving; in fact, I do not believe that there are many today which fall short of the former German standard.

"As the complete and full development of the industry will, in my opinion, require a period of at least another five years, it is important that as much publicity as possible be given this particular phase of the situation. It is my understanding that the Tariff Commission which has made a study of the industry during the past two years will report its findings to Congress in the near future. I do not know what will be recommended, but I do know that unless materially higher duties than called for in the present law, are placed on dyes, when peace does come it will place the industry in great jeopardy. I make this statement because from experience I know how costly it is to develop new processes and work experimentally on a large scale. Unless we can do this regardless of expense for at least a period of years, our progress will be slow indeed.

"Given, say a period of not to exceed ten years of very high duties, I believe the industry will then have grown and developed to such an extent that no further duties of any kind, or at the most only very reduced duties, will be necessary. Why should not that be the case? We have all the raw materials in this country, and certainly our chemists are the equal, if not the superior of those of any other land. I could talk on about the tariff indefinitely, but believe that I have covered the important points and have demonstrated its importance with regard to the future of the industry.

"In closing, I wish to pay special tribute to the untiring energy and industry of those chemists and engineers who composed the nucleus of the organizations which existed prior to the war. It was upon them that the burden of all that has been accomplished during the past four years rested most heavily, and how well they have borne it is not generally known and therefore should be given special mention. The dean of these men is Dr. R. C. R. Taggesell, Chief chemist of the National Aniline and Chemical Company, Inc., whom the writer has worked with and known intimately for a long period of years. I can state frankly that it is my opinion that without his superior knowledge and untiring efforts the industry would not stand where it does to-day."

The Foreign Markets

LONDON GETTING EXPORT ORDERS

France, Spain and Finland are Keen Buyers—Persian Opium Scarce—Tone of Market Firm—Traders Cheerful Over New Year Prospects

(*Special Cable to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, Dec. 24.—The remarkable feature of the chemical and drug markets is the buoyant cheerfulness and confidence which prevail generally. No signs of panic are discernible anywhere. While a number of important products are a little easier, the leading staples maintain their recent values firmly and it is perhaps a present advantage that existing export conditions curb any disposition to force prices upward which might otherwise interfere with the re-opening of trade which is now in many quarters manifesting itself.

Finland, which has been a neutral center for more than a year past, has no mails or steamers to convey goods, but cables are now being regularly received here asking for offers of chemicals, drugs and alimentary products. France and Spain are keen buyers again and shortly we expect inquiries will similarly crop up from all quarters, now that peace is all but assured.

Persian opium rather stands out as a feature, owing to there being no advices of shipments. Sellers here are reluctant and increasing demand is forcing the price upward. Fully 10% stuff is difficult to meet with and commands 73s to 75s per pound.

Quinine being now closely controlled has been a quiet market. It is improbable that any export orders for quantity would be permitted to be executed. Great soreness exists among importers here that their consignments, in execution of long out-standing orders, are taken over by the Government without regard to pre-existing prices when first purchased.

Agar Agar is cheaper at 3s per pound spot, but exportation is now prohibited.

Santonine is officially higher, lots of 50 kilos being 420s per kilo spot London in one delivery; 25 kilos, 440s; 10 kilos, 460s; and 5 kilos, 480s per kilo net.

The salicylates are tending downwards and the same remark applies to Japan mint oil and China star anise oil, but with these few exceptions nothing of particular interest is to be recorded.

ESTIMATE OF INDIA'S SESAME CROP

The Indian Department of Statistics published on August 22 its first official forecast of the 1918-19 sesame (til or jinjili) crop. The estimate is based upon reports from eight Provinces, which contain, on an average, 76 per cent of the entire area in British India planted to sesame. Estimates for the United Provinces and for the late crops of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa are not included in the returns.

The total area so far reported amounts to 1,162,000 acres, compared with 1,877,000 acres for the same tracts on the corresponding date of last year, or a decrease of 38 per cent. A prolonged break in the monsoon made conditions unfavorable for sowing except in Bihar and Orissa and in parts of the Central Provinces and Berar.

Notes on New York Imports

The bark Belmont arrived from Buenos Aires, Argentine, with 42,439 bags of linseed consigned to the Midland Linseed Produce Company.

Two cases containing about 100 pounds of leeches arrived by the steamer Lorraine from Bordeaux, France, consigned to the Midland Chemical Company.

Forty-one cases of perfumery arrived by the steamer Lorraine from Bordeaux, consigned to Roger & Gallet.

Middleton & Company received four cases of lime oil by the Parima from Martinique, French West Indies, and 15 cases of lime juice from Dominica, British West Indies.

Twenty-six bags of sarsaparilla root were received by H. Marquardt & Company by the steamer Monterey from Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Eighty barrels of honey and sixty bales of sarsaparilla root arrived from Vera Cruz by the steamer Monterey.

The American Metal Company received 765 barrels of arsenic precipitate by the steamer Monterey from Tampico, Mexico.

The steamer City of Agra from Liverpool arrived with 122 casks of red oxide consigned to J. L. Smith & Company.

An invoice covering 1,612 bags of crude argols by the steamer Dondo from Lisbon was received by Chas. Pfizer & Co.

The Export Company received a consignment of 426 bundles chicle gum by the steamer Monterey from Vera Cruz.

NOVEMBER FOREIGN TRADE BETTER

According to a report by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, exports for November amounted to $522,000,000, against $503,000,000 in October and $487,000,000 in November, 1917. For the 11 months of this year exports were valued at $5,585,000,000, which is not quite up to the total of $5,633,000,000 recorded for the corresponding period of 1917.

November imports totaled $251,000,000, against $247,000,000 in October and $221,000,000 in November of last year. For the 11 months ended with November of this year the imports were valued at $2,821,000,000, a gain over the $2,725,000,000 in the same period of last year. The indications are that for the full calendar year imports will exceed $3,000,000,000 and exports $6,000,000,000 in value.

RESTRICTIONS OFF DYEWOODS

The War Trade Board announces that applications for licenses to import dyewoods and other natural dyestuffs, including logwood, fustic, gambier, cutch, nut galls, and mangrove bark extract, will now be considered.

The War Trade Board further announces that the restrictions upon the importation of sumac, ground or unground, under item 18 of List of Restricted Imports No. 1, and synthetic indigo, under item 137, List of Restricted Imports No. 2, are removed.

BRITISH DEMAND FOR CHEMICALS

The market for heavy chemicals in England is reviewed by Sir S. W. Royse & Company., Ltd., of Manchester, in a recent circular in which it is said that the demand has remained somewhat slow and most transactions have been for early delivery. The signing of the armistics has, however, caused a feeling of confidence that the restrictions on trade will soon be removed and that a good volume of business may be looked for at an early date. Meantime manufacturers are well employed and values on the whole are maintained.

The position in sulphate of copper remains the same both for home and export. Good business is passing in green copperas with prospect of more of the genuine article being available. Supplies of cream of tartar, tartaric acid, and citric acid, continue unequal to the demand and the difficulties as to the coal supply abroad seem likely to prevent increased importation for some time. The price of phosphate of soda is lower and consumption has decreased somewhat but makers are well supplied with orders. Stocks of yellow prussiate of potash are firmly held; there is little business passing in prussiate of soda.

The heavy demand for borax and boracic acid continues at unchanged prices. The export prices for lump salammoniac and muriate of ammonia have been reduced £20 and £10 per ton respectively but licences are still necessary for export. Carbonate of potash continues in fair demand and price is practically unaltered. Montreal potash is unobtainable here and supplies in Canada are small. There is little business passing in lead salts and the restrictions as to acetic acid are still enforced. Litharge, red lead, and white lead, are, however, released and can be sold to a limited extent without permits. Oxalic acid moves slowly. The demand for white powdered arsenic has now fallen away and the arrival of shipments from Japan is causing some pressure to sell. Chlorates of potash and soda are more plentiful but prices are unchanged. Makers of alum and sulphate of alumina are still behind with their orders and have difficulty in keeping buyers supplied. Bleaching powder remains quiet.

Caustic soda is easier. There is little change in tar products. Benzol and toluol remain steady at fixed prices, but with removal of control, they are likely to be in good demand. Solvent naphtha is at present very uncertain, owing to expected early cessation of war contracts and the removal of regulations affecting manufacture. The demand continues for liquid and crystal carbolic acid and prices are again higher.

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Am. Ag. Ch.	101	101	Int. Agricul, pf.	50	50½
Am. Cot. Oil	40½	40⅝	Int. Salt	52	62
Am. Cyan.	25	35	K. Solvay	..	165
Am. Cy pf.	55	65	Merrimac	94	98
Am. Linseed	44	45	Mulfrd Co.	55	60
Am. Malt	3¼	5	Mutual Co.	150	..
Barrett Co.	106	106½	Niag. A. pf.	87	92
By. Prod. Col.	115	118	Nat. A. & C.	15	17½
Casein Co.	40	..	N't A. & C. pf.	65	70
Day Chem.	..	..	Penn. Salt	85	88
Distillers' Secur	50¼	51	Rollin Ch.	40	50
Dow Chem.	..	205	Rol. Ch. pf.	80	90
Dow Ch. pf.	92	96	Semet S.	180	190
Elec. Bich.	..	..	Smith Ag. C.	175	185
Fed. Chem.	..	90	Solv. Proc.	220	..
Fed. Ch. pf.	98	101	Stand. Ch.	70	90
Free Tx. nw	33	35	Un. Drug	85	85
Gen. Chem.	165	175	U. S. Indus. Alco.	95	99
Grasselli	170	195	Va.-Car. Ch. pf.	113¾	113¾
H'k Electro.	70	..	Va.-Car. Chem.	54½	54½
H'k Elec. pf.	70	85			

The Machinery & Metal Sales Company, 42 Broadway, New York, has commenced the erection of a new plant in Brazil for the manufacture of caustic soda and allied specialties.

BRITISH DYE COMPANIES MERGED

Holding Company to Take Over Shares of Levinstein, Ltd., and British Dyes, Ltd.—Financial Arrangement and Dividend Expectations

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, Dec.13—The plan for merging Levinstein, Ltd., with British Dyes, Ltd., by which the shares of these companies are taken over by a holding company, has been adopted. The name of the purchasing company will be "British Dyestuffs Corporation, Limited," and the name of British Dyes, Ltd., will be changed to "British Dyestuffs Corporation (Huddersfield), Limited," and that of Levinstein, Ltd., to "British Dyestuffs Corporation (Blackley), Limited."

The directors of British Dyes, Ltd., with the full concurrence of the committee recently appointed, announce that an agreement has been approved for a proposed purchasing company to acquire the shares of British Dyes, Limited, and Levinstein, Limited, instead of purchasing their assets. It is intended, at least for a time, to keep the companies as separate business entities, but they will work together and will have the same directors. The price payable for the shares is to be ascertained, in accordance with the terms of the original scheme, on the same basis as was proposed for the purchase of the assets, and is to be satisfied by shares in the new company.

Levinstein's are to declare a dividend of 40 per cent for the period from June 30, 1917, to October 31, last, less any interim dividends that have been paid in respect of that period, and British Dyes are issuing warrants for interim dividends at 6 per cent per annum for the year ended April last, and also for the six months to October 31. So long as any part of the Government loan remains unpaid, and, if the Board of Trade requires it, for a longer period, no dividend in excess of 8 per cent may be paid on the deferred or preferred ordinary shares, and a sinking fund for the repayment of the Government loans will have to be provided.

SALE OF ULTRAMARINE WORKS

Frank A. Meyer, president of the Inter-National Ultramarine Works, of Staten Island, N. Y., was the successful bidder for the 1,500 enemy held shares of the company which had been seized by Alien Property Custodian A. Mitchel Palmer. The sale was made at public auction on Friday, Dec. 20, before the main office of the plant. President Meyer's bid was at the price of $170 per share. The sale netted $255,000 to the account of the Alien Property Custodian. Director of Sales Joseph P. McGuffy conducted the sale.

President Meyer has long been connected with the business and is familiar with its plans and scope. The sale of the shares to him means that the works will be conducted along the same lines that have obtained in the past. In this connection, it was stated that Mr. Meyer was associated with the American founders of the company, prior to the time that it was taken over by German interests.

While the bid was received, it has not been accepted, and it must be passed on favorably by a committee connected with the Alien Property Custodian's office, of which Otto T. Bannard is the chairman. It is not likely, however, that the committee will disapprove of the bid, inasmuch as Mr. Meyer is an American citizen.

The company was originally incorporated in 1884 by American citizens, and subsequently was taken over by German interests who were seeking to gain a foothold in the American chemical market. These interests were known as the Verenitge Ultramarine Fabricken, which means Associated Ultramarine Works.

Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbls., blk.	lb.	.58	— .60
*Acetone	lb.	.25¼	— .25¼
Acetphenetidin	lb.	2.75	— 2.80
*Aconitine, ¼ oz. vials	ea.	—	— —
Agar, Agar, See Isinglass.			
No. 1	lb.	.90	— .94
No. 2	lb.	.85	— .87
No. 3	lb.	.75	— .76
Alcohol 188 proof	gal.	—	— 4.91
190 proof, U.S.P.	gal.	—	— 4.97
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof.	gal.	—	— 5.06
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.	gal.	.91½	— .92
97 p.c.	gal.	.94½	— .95
Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	.65	— .66
188 proof	gal.	.66	— .67
Aldehyde	lb.	1.25	— 1.45
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.41	— .45
Sweet	lb.	.28	— .29
Meal	lb.	.35	— .37
Aloin, U.S.P. powd.	lb.	.99	— 1.03
Aluminum (see Heavy Chemicals)	lb.	—	— —
Ambergris, black	oz.	10.00	—14.00
Grey	oz.	27.00	—29.50
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	lb.	.80	— .85
Benzoate, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	—	—11.00
Bichromate, C. P.	lb.	—	— 1.20
Bromide, gran., bulk	lb.	.70	— .71
Carb.Dom.U.S.kegs, powd.	lb.	.14½	— .15
Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.31
Green scales, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .97
Hypophosphite	lb.	—	— 2.15
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.20
Molybdate, Pure	lb.	—	— 7.00
Muriate, C. P.	lb.	—	— .45
Nitrate, cryst., C. P.	lb.	.25	— .26
Gran.	lb.	—	— .54
Oxalate, Pure	lb.	—	— 1.15
Persulphate	lb.	—	— 1.25
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb.	.50	— .60
Salicylate	lb.	1.60	— 1.63
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums.	gal.	5.30	— 5.35
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	lb.	.18	— .20
Needle powder	lb.	.14	— .15
Sulphate, 16-17 per cent free sulphur	lb.	.35	— .74
Antipyrine, bulk	lb.	21.00	—23.00
Apomorphine Hydrochloride	oz.	—	—31.20
Areca Nuts	lb.	.34	— .39
Powdered	lb.	.44	— .45
Argols	lb.	.16	— .18
*Arsenic, red	lb.	.45	— .54
†White	lb.	.09	— .10
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz. v.	oz.	—	—47.50
Sulphate, U.S.P., 1-oz. v.	oz.	—	—37.50
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
*Barium Carb. prec., pure	lb.	—	— —
*Chlorate, pure	lb.	.50	— .60
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	3.50	— 3.65
St. Thomas	gal.	3.70	— 3.80
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)			
Benzol, See Coal Tar Crudes			
Berberine, Sulphate, 1-oz.c.v.	oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Beta Naphthol (see Intermediates)			
Bismuth, Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 3.50
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.35
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 3.50
Subgallate	lb.	—	— 3.50
Subiodide	lb.	—	— 5.60
Subnitrate	lb.	—	— 3.30
Tannate	lb.	—	— 3.15
Borax, in bbls., crystals	lb.	—	— .07¾
Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs	lb.	—	— .08¾
Bromine, tech., bulk	lb.	—	— .55
Burgundy Pitch, Dom.	lb.	.08	— .08½
*Imported	lb.	.59	— .60

*Nominal.
†Fixed Government price.

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MANUFACTURERS desiring to increase their sales of CHEMICALS, etc., on the ENGLISH market, and wishing to take advantage of the services of a good sound Firm, established in 1830, with valuable connections in GREAT BRITAIN, are requested to correspond, with a view to post-war business, with:

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Cadmium Bromide, crystals.	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.40
Metal sticks	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb.	10.00	—11.75
Hydrobromide	lb.	10.70	—12.00
Citrated, U.S.P.	lb.	8.00	— 8.05
Phosphate	lb.	14.00	—15.00
Sulphate	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Calcium Glycerophosphate	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Hypophosphite, 100 lbs.	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.10
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.21	— .23
Sulphocarbolate	lb.	1.02	— 1.07
Calomel, see Mercury.			
*Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls.bk.	lb.	—	— —
Square of 4 ounces	lb.	—	— —
16's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	— —
24's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	— —
32's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	— —
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	—	— —
Japan, refined, 2½ lb. slabs.	lb.	2.40	— 2.60
Monobromated, bulk	lb.	4.25	— 4.35
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	.95	— .99
Powdered	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Russian, whole	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
Powdered	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Carbon disulphide, tech 500 lbs. bulk	lb.	.09	— .10
Casein, C. P.	lb.	.45	— .49
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.60	— .62
Chalk, prec. light, English	lb.	.06	— .07½
Heavy	lb.	.03¾	— .05
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P. crystals, drums incl'd 100lb. lots	lb	—	— 1.25

*Nominal.

harcoal Willow, powdered.	lb.	.06½	— .07
Wood, powdered	lb.	.07	— .09
Chlorine, liquid	lb.	.15	— .24
Chloroform, drums, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .48
Chrysarobin, U.S.P.	lb.	5.30	— 5.40
Cinchonidin, Alk. crystals	oz.	—	— 1.06
Cinchonine, Alk., crystals.	oz.	—	— .61
Sulphate	oz.	—	— .35
Cinnabar	lb.	—	— 3.45
Civet	oz.	3.00	— 3.20
Cobalt, pow'd (Fly Poison).	lb.	.45	— .49
Oleate	oz.	.85	— .96
Cocaine, Hydrochl. gran.	oz.	11.00	—11.25
cryst., bulk	oz.	11.25	—11.50
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.34	— .35
Cases, fingers	lb.	.40½	— .41
Codeine, Alk., Bulk	oz.	—	—11.15
Nitrate, Bulk	oz.	—	—10.00
Phosphate, Bulk	oz.	—	— 8.35
Sulphate, Bulk	oz.	—	— 8.90
Collodion, U.S.P.	lb.	.41	— .45
*Colocynth, Apples, Trieste.	lb.	.30	— .35
Coloc. Ap. Pulp, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	— .49
Spanish Apples	lb.	.39	— .40
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury.			
Coumarin, refined	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Cream of Tartar, cryst.U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .69
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	—	— .68½
reosote, U.S.P.	lb.	1.85	— 1.95
*Carbonate	lb.	26.00	—27.50
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb.	.18	— .25
Cuttlefish Bones, Trieste.	lb.	.47	— .54
Jewelers, large	lb.	1.74	— 1.80
Small	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
French	lb.	.43	— .49
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
Dragon's Blood, Mass.	lb.	.34	— .60
*Reeds	lb.	4.90	— 5.20
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials.	ea.	—	— 2.75
Hydrochloride, U.S.P. 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 1.85
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)			
Ergot, Russian	lb.	2.50	— 2.55
Spanish	lb.	2.50	— 2.55
Ether, U.S.P., 1900	lb.	—	— .28
Washed	lb.	—	— .32
U.S.P., 1880	lb.	—	— .24
Eucalyptol	lb.	1.29	— 1.33
Formaldehyde	lb.	—	— .16½
Gelatin, silver	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
*Gold	lb.	—	— —
*Glycerin, C. P., bulk	lb.	—	— —
Drums and bbls., added.	lb.	.20	— .21½
*C.P. in cans	lb.	.22	— .23
*Dynamite, drums included.	lb.	.22	— .23
*Saponifications, loose	lb.	.11½	— .12
*Soap, Lye, loose	lb.	.10	— .11
Grains of Paradise	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	18.00	—19.00
Guarana	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Haarlem Oil, bottles	gross	5.00	— 8.60
Hexamethylenetetramine	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Hops, N. Y., 1918, prime	lb.	.30	— .31
Pacific Coast, 1918, prime	lb.	.30	— .31
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots			
4-oz. bottles	gross	—	— 7.25
12-oz. bottles	gross	—	—16.25
16-oz. bottles	gross	—	—19.25
Hydroquinone, bulk	lb.	2.85	— 3.00
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	4.25	— 4.30
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk	lb.	—	— 5.00
Crystals	lb.	—	— 5.55
Iron Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.31
Green scales, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.64
Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.21
Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.26
*Isinglass, American	lb.	.80	— .81
Russian	lb.	9.00	— 9.20
See Agar Agar			
Kamala, U.S.P.	lb.	3.20	— 3.40
Kola Nuts, West Indies	lb.	.22	— .24
Lanolin, hydrous, cans U.S.P.	lb.	.39	— .42
Anhydrous, cans	lb.	.49	— .51
Lead Iodide, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 2.95
Licorice, U.S.P., Syrian	lb.	.24	— .30
*Sticks, bdls. Corigliano	lb.	.82	— .83
Lupulin	lb.	.95	— 3.00
Lycopodium, U.S.P.	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Magnesium Carb. U.S.P. bbls.	lb.	.24	— .30
Glycerophosphate	lb.	—	— 4.55
Hyphophosphite	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.85
Oxide, tins light	lb.	—	— 1.10
Peroxide, cans	lb.	—	— 2.15

*Nominal. †Government fixed price.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Magnesium Salicylate	lb.	1.30	— 1.37
Sulphate, Epsom Salts, tech. 100-lbs.		3.37½	— 3.45
U. S. P. 100-lbs.		3.62½	— 3.87
Manganese Glycerophos	lb.	3.35	— 3.40
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.85
Peroxide	lb.	.75	— .80
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.60	— .67
Manna, large flake	lb.	.75	— .85
Small flake	lb.	.58	— .60
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	7.00	— 7.25
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.	lb.	—	—118.00
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— 1.53
Blue Mass	lb.	—	— .95
Powdered	lb.	—	— .97
Blue Ointment, 30 p.c.	lb.	—	— .93
50 p.c.	lb.	—	— 1.30
Mercury, Calomel, Amer.	lb.	—	— 2.00
Corrosive Sublimate cryst.	lb.	—	— 1.84
Powdered, Granular	lb.	—	— 1.79
Iodide, Green	lb.	—	— 4.25
Red	lb.	—	— 4.35
Yellow	lb.	—	— 4.25
Red Precipitate	lb.	—	— 2.19
Powdered	lb.	—	— 2.26
White Precipitate	lb.	—	— 2.29
Powdered	lb.	—	— 2.34
Methylene Blue, medicinal	lb.	13.00	—15.00
Milk, powdered	lb.	.16	— .19
Mirbane Oil, refined, drums	lb.	.17½	— .19½
Morphine, Acet. bulk	oz.	—	—12.80
Sulphate, bulk	oz.	—	—11.80
Diacetyl. Hydcl., 5-oz. cans	oz.	—	—15.90
Moss, Iceland	lb.	.23	— .24
Irish	lb.	.11½	— .13
Musk, pods, Cab	oz.	12.00	—12.40
Tonquin	oz.	25.00	—26.00
Grain, Cab	oz.	18.50	—19.00
Tonquin	oz.	40.00	—42.00
*Synthetic	lb.	30.00	—30.10
Naphthalene, See Coal Tar Products.			
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate	lb.	—	— .22
Sulphate	lb.	.27	— .29
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.10½	— .11
Powdered	lb.	.14	— .18
*Opium, cases, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—22.50
Granular	lb.	—	—25.50
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—24.50
Oxgall, pure U.S.P.	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Papain	lb.	4.70	— 5.20
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P. gal.		3.10	— 3.60
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.40	— .42
Petrolatum, light amber bbls.	lb.	.09½	— .10
Cream White	lb.	.09	— .09½
Lily White	lb.	.14	— .15
Snow White	lb.	.16	— .17
Phenolphthalein	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Red	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Pilocarpine	oz.	16.00	—16.20
Poppy Heads	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Potassium acetate	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Bicarb.	lb.	.70	— .75
Bisulphate	lb.	.45	— .60
C. P.	lb.	.75	— .85
Bromide Crystals, bulk	lb.	—	— .71
Granulated	lb.	—	— .66
Chromate, crystals, yellow, tech. 1-lb. c. b. 10.	lb.	—	— 1.70
Citrate, bulk U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 2.02
Glycerophosphate, bulk	oz.	—	— 1.45
Hypophosphite, bulk	oz.	2.15	— 2.20
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.75
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	— .25
Permanganate, U.S.P.	lb.	1.75	— 1.95
Salicylate	lb.	2.00	— 3.75
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	1.11	— 1.16
Tartrate, powdered	lb.	1.31	— 1.32
Procaine, oz. bottles		7.00	— 7.50
5 gr. bottles		1.50	— 1.60
Quinine, Bisulphate, 100 oz. tins	oz.	—	— .90
Sulphate, 100 oz. tins	oz.	—	— .90
50-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .91
25-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .92
5-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .94
1-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .98
Second Hands, Java	oz.	1.05	— 1.08
Second Hands, American	oz.	1.10	— 1.15
*Amsterdam	oz.	—	— —
*German	oz.	—	— —
*Java	oz.	—	— —
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins	oz.	—	— 1.06
Sulphate, tins	oz.	—	— .70
Resorcin crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	7.75	— 7.95
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs.	lb.	—	— .47
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	—	— .46½
Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble	lb.	7.00	—11.50
U.S.P., Insoluble	lb.	6.00	—12.50
Salicin, bulk	lb.	30.00	—30.50

*Nominal

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DYESTUFFS and CHEMICALS
Fuchsine Crystals, Bismark Brown, Acid Scarlet, Ponceau

Phthalic Anhyd.—Red Prussiate

Dyewood Extracts

450 Chestnut Street Philadelphia

Salol, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Sandalwood	lb.	—	— .60
Ground	lb.	—	— .65
Santonin, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	49.00	—49.25
Powdered	lb.	49.50	—49.75
Scammony, resin	lb.	2.95	— 3.20
Powdered	lb.	3.05	— 3.30
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.	lb.	—	— .36
Silver Nitrate, 500 oz. lots	oz.	—	— .66¼
Soap, Castile, white, pure	lb.	.75	— .80
Marseilles, white	lb.	.18	— .19
Green, pure	lb.	.17	— .18
Ordinary	lb.	.14	— .15
Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P., gran.	lb.	.25	— .29
Benzoate, gran. U.S.P.	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Bicarb, U.S.P., powd., bbls.	lb.	.03¼	— .04
Bromide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.60	— .61
Sodium, Cacodylate	oz.	2.50	— 3.50
Chlorate, U.S.P. 8th Rev. crystals, c.b. 10	lb.	—	— .50
Granular, c.b. 10	lb.	—	— .52
Citrate, U.S.P., cryst.	lb.	—	— 1.08
Granular, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.18
Glycerophosphate, crystals	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
Hypophosphite, U.S.P.	lb.	3.35	— 3.40
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.90
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran.	lb.	—	— .13
Recryst.	lb.	.17	— .18
Dried	lb.	.25	— .26
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	.85	— .95
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt)	lb.	—	— .12
Spermaceti, blocks	lb.	.27	— .28
Spirit Ammonia, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	— .55
Aromatic, U.S.P.	lb.	.47	— .50
Nitrous Ether, U.S.P.	lb.	.48	— .49
Ether Comp.	lb.	—	— 1.65
Storax, liquid cases	lb.	3.60	— 4.60
Strontium Brom. Cryst, blk	lb.	.60	— .61
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.50
Nitrate	lb.	.24	— .29
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Strychnine Alkd., cryst.	oz.	—	— 1.80
Acetate	oz.	—	— 1.80
Nitrate	oz.	—	— 1.80
Sulphate, crystals, bulk	oz.	—	— 1.40
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	—	— .58
Sulphonal, 100-oz. lots		1.15	— 1.20
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	13.00	—14.00
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	16.00	—16.75
Sulphur, roll, bbls. 100 lbs.		—	— 2.20
Flour, com'l 100 lbs.		—	— 2.50
Flowers 100 lbs.		—	— 3.55
Tamarinds, bbls.	lb.	.15	— .16
Kegs per keg		6.95	— 7.40
Tartar Emetic, tech.	lb.	.67	— .67½
U.S.P.	lb.	.73	— .73½
Terpin Hydrate	lb.	.49	— .50
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	13.50	—14.00
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	15.45	—16.00
Tin, bichloride, bbls.	lb.	.28	— .29
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.	lb.	.90	— .95
oluol. See Coal Tar Crudes.			
*Turpentine, Venice, True	lb.	5.80	— 6.00
Artificial	lb.	.14	— .15
Spirits, see Naval Stores.			
Vanillin	oz.	.87	— .89
Witch Hazel, Ext., dble dist., bbl.	gal.	1.18	— 1.20
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.21	— .22
Chloride	lb.	.14	— .15
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 4.00
Metallic, C. P.	lb.	.45	— .75
Oxide, U.S.P., bbls.	lb.	.35	— .37

*Nominal.

Acids

Acetic, 28 p.c.	lb.	.06½	— .06¾
*Glacial	lb.	.22	— .25
Acetyl-salicylic	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Benzoic, from gum	lb.	—	— —
U.S.P. ex toluol	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Boric, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.13¼	— .15
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.13½	— .15
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Camphoric	lb.	4.40	— 4.50
*Carbolic crys., U.S.P., drs.	lb.	.25	— .30
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.50	— .51
5-lb. bottles	lb.	.48	— .49
0 to 100-lb. tins	lb.	.45	— .47
Chromic, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Chrysophanic	lb.	6.20	— 6.35
Citric, crystals, bbls.	lb.	—	— 1.25½
Powdered	lb.	.98½	— 1.00
Second hands	lb.	1.16	— 1.25
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c.	gal.	1.15	— 1.25
Formic, 75 p.c., tech	lb.	.36½	— .38
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.60	— 1.65
Glycerophosphoric	lb.	3.45	— 5.00
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1,150	oz.	.25	— .30
Hydrobromic, Conc.	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Hydrocyanic, 2 p.c. U.S.P.	lb.	.18	— .20
Hydrofluoric, 48 p.c. C.P.	lb.	.11	— .11½
Hydrosilicofluoric, 10 p.c. tech.	lb.	.40	— .45
20 p.c. tech.	lb.	.50	— .60
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.	lb.	—	— 2.50
U.S.P., 10 p.c.	lb.	.65	— .70
*Lactic, U.S.P., VIII.	lb.	2.15	— 2.25
*U.S.P., IX	lb.	2.25	— 2.40
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	6.90	— 7.40
Muriatic 20 deg. carboys	lb.	.02¾	— .03½
Nitric, 42 deg. carboys	lb.	.08½	— .08¾
Nitro Muriatic	lb.	.20	— .23
Oleic, purified	lb.	.23	— .28
Oxalic, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.36	— .37
*Picric, kegs	lb.	—	— —
Phosphoric, 85-88p.c.syr.U.S.P.	lb.	.45	— .46
50 p.c. tech.	lb.	.23½	— .25½
Pyrogallic, resublimed	lb.	3.30	— 3.35
Crystals, bottles	lb.	2.90	— 3.10
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.05	— .05½
Technical	gal.	.12	— .12½
Salicylic, Bulk, U.S.P.	lb.	.85	— .90
Stearic, triple pressed	lb.	.26	— .28
Sulphuric, C.P.	lb.	.08	— .09
66 deg. tech. f.o.b. wks.	lb.	—	— .16
*Sulphurous	lb.	.06	— .06½
Tannic, technical	lb.	.65	— .85
U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Tartaric Crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	.65	— .85
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .86½
Trichloracetic, U.S.P.	lb.	4.40	— 4.50

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter	lb.	12.75	—13.00
Artificial, chlorine traces	lb.	5.50	— 5.75
Free from chlorine	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Amber, crude	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Rectified	lb.	4.00	— 4.15
Anise, U.S.P.	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Bay	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Bergamot	lb.	7.00	— 7.25
*Synthetic	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Bois de Rose	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Cade	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Cajuput, bottle, Native, cs.	lb.	.75	— .80
Camphor	lb.	.12	— .14
Japanese, white	lb.	.24	— .25
Caraway, Rectified	lb.	8.25	— 8.30
Cassia, 75-80 p.c.	lb.	—	— 2.80
Lead, Free	lb.	2.90	— 2.95
*Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	3.35	— 3.50
Cedar Leaf	lb.	1.05	— 1.20
Cedar Wood	lb.	.21	— .24
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	23.00	—24.00
Citronella, Native	lb.	.50	— .51
Java	lb.	.65	— .70
*Cloves, can	lb.	3.20	— 3.30
*Bottles	lb.	3.35	— 3.40
Copaiba, U.S.P.	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Coriander, U.S.P.	lb.	.31	— .32
Cubebs, U.S.P.	lb.	8.75	— 9.00
Cumin	lb.	11.00	—11.50
Erigeron	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Eucalyptus, Australian, U.S.P.	lb.	.60	— .65
Fennel, sweet, U.S.P.	lb.	4.00	— 4.15
Geranium, Rose Algerian	lb.	11.00	—12.00
Bourbon (Reunion)	lb.	10.00	—10.50
Turkish	lb.	5.25	— 5.50
*Ginger	lb.	8.00	— 8.25
Gingergrass	lb.	—	— —
Hemlock	lb.	—	— 1.25
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	11.25	—11.50

*Nominal

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Juniper Berries, Twice rect.	lb.	12.75	—13.00
Wood	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Lavender Flowers, U.S.P.	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Garden	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Spike	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Lemon, U.S.P.	lb.	1.80	— 1.90
Lemongrass, Native	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Limes, Expressed	lb.	—	— 5.50
Distilled	lb.	—	— 2.00
Linaloe	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Mace, distilled	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
*Mustard, natural	lb.	—	—32.00
Artificial	lb.	18.00	—19.00
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	80.00	—85.00
Petale	lb.	90.00	—95.00
Artificial	lb.	—	—30.00
Nutmeg, U.S.P.	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Orange, bitter	lb.	—	— 2.00
Sweet, West Indian	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Italian	lb.	3.00	— 3.10
*Orris Concrete	oz.	5.50	— 6.00
Origanum, Imitation	lb.	.50	— .60
Patchouli	lb.	28.00	—31.00
Pennyroyal, domestic	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Imported	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Peppermint, tins	lb.	5.10	— 5.25
Bottles	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Bulk	lb.	5.05	— 5.15
Petit Grain, So. America	lb.	3.75	— 3.85
French	lb.	8.50	— 8.65
Pinus Sylvestrus	lb.	—	— 2.25
Pumilio	lb.	6.00	— 6.25
Rose, French	oz.	—	—28.00
Synthetic, red	lb.	36.00	—40.00
Rosemary, French, U.S.P.	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Safrol	lb.	—	— .65
Sandalwood, East India	lb.	13.25	—13.50
Sassafras, natural	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Artificial	lb.	.50	— .52
Savin	lb.	7.00	— 7.50
Spruce	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
*Spearmint	lb.	—	— 5.50
Tansy, Amer.	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Thyme, red, French, U.S.P.	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
White, French	lb.	2.25	— 2.35
Wintergreen, U.S.P.	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Wormwood, Dom.	lb.	5.50	— 5.60
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	—	—18.00
Manila	lb.	—	—40.00
Artificial	lb.	—	—12.00
OLEORESINS			
*Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	17.50	—18.00
Capsicum, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Cubeb	lb.	7.50	— 7.75
*Ginger	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
*Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
*Pepper, black	lb.	—	— 7.00
*Malefern	lb.	12.00	—12.20
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
*Orris, domestic	lb.	—	—20.00
Imported	lb.	20.00	—21.00

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS			
Copaiba, Para	lb.	.57	— .59
South American	lb.	.74	— .79
Fir, Canada	lb.	7.90	— 8.00
Oregon	gal.	1.74	— 1.79
Peru	lb.	3.40	— 3.45
Tolu	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
BARKS			
Angostura	lb.	.28	— .30
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.17	— .21
Blackhaw, of root	lb.	.59	— .62
of Tree	lb.	.34	— .39
Buckthorn	lb.	.23	— .24
Calisaya	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.20	— .21
Cascarilla, quills	lb.	.22	— .23
Siftings	lb.	.12	— .13
Chestnut	lb.	.10	— .10½
Chincona, red quills	lb.	.65	— .73
Broken	lb.	.60	— .70
*Yellow "quills"	lb.	—	— —
*Broken	lb.	.70	— .75
*Loxa, pale, bs	lb.	—	— —
*Powdered, boxes	lb.	—	— —
*Maracaibo, yellow, powd.	lb.	—	— —
Condurango	lb.	.11	— .12
Cotton Root	lb.	.15	— .17
Cramp (true)	lb.	.51	— .53
Cramp (so-called)	lb.	.10	— .11
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.09	— .09½
Elm, grinding	lb.	.12	— .13
Select bdls.	lb.	.19	— .20
Ordinary	lb.	.10	— .12

*Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

Antoine Chiris Co.
NEW YORK
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS
ESSENTIAL OILS
SYNTHETIC CHEMICALS

Fritzsche Brothers
New York
ESSENTIAL - OILS

Hemlock	lb.	.10	— .11
Lemon Peel	lb.	.10	— .10½
Mezereon	lb.	.22	— .23
Oak, red	lb.	.06	— .07
White	lb.	.04	— .05
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.10	— .12
Malaga, Sweet	lb.	.12	— .13
Trieste, sweet	lb.	.13	— .13½
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.15	— .15½
Northern	lb.	.18	— .20
Pomegranate of Root	lb.	.26	— .28
of Fruit	lb.	.31	— .32
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.16	— .18
Select	lb.	.30	— .35
Simaruba	lb.	.63	— .69
Soap, whole	lb.	.12	— .13
Cut	lb.	.18	— .19
Crushed	lb.	.16	— .18
Wahoo, of Root	lb.	.44	— .50
of Tree	lb.	.23	— .24
Willow, Black	lb.	.08	— .09
White	lb.	.16	— .17
White Pine	lb.	.07	— .08
White Poplar	lb.	.03	— .04
Wild Cherry	lb.	.17	— .35
Witch Hazel	lb.	.06	— .07
BEANS			
Calabar	lb.	.74	— .79
St. Ignatius	lb.	.23	— .25
St. John's Bread	lb.	.29	— .30
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Para	lb.	.70	— .73
Surinam	lb.	.75	— .80
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	4.35	— 5.90
Cuts	lb.	2.90	— 3.20
Bourbon	lb.	2.25	— 2.95
South American	lb.	2.95	— 3.20
Tahiti, White Label	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Green Label	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
BERRIES			
Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	1.29	— 1.32
*XX	lb.	1.33	— 1.38
Powdered	lb.	1.38	— 1.43
Fish	lb.	.65	— .69
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.67	— .70
Juniper	lb.	.08	— .09
Laurel	lb.	.08	— .10
Poke	lb.	.10	— .11
Prickley Ash	lb.	.10½	— .11
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.14	— .16
Sloe	lb.	.40	— .42
FLOWERS			
Arnica	lb.	.76	— .79
Powdered	lb.	.62	— .70
Borage	lb.	.59	— .69
Calendula Petals	lb.	1.05	— 2.60
*Chamomile, German	lb.	—	— —
Hungarian type	lb.	.46	— .50
Roman	lb.	.84	— .85
Spanish	lb.	.42	— .50
Clover Tops	lb.	.12	— .13
Dogwood	lb.	.17	— .18
Elder	lb.	.31	— .32
Insect, open	lb.	.30	— .33
*Closed	lb.	.38	— .39
*Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	.34	— .35
Powd. Flowers	lb.	.33	— .35
*Kousso	lb.	—	— —
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.24	— .25
Select	lb.	.29	— .30

*Nominal.

Linden, with leaves	lb.	.35	— .37
Without Leaves	lb.	.60	— .63
Malva, blue	lb.	2.49	— 2.50
Black	lb.	.40	— .45
Mullein	lb.	1.79	— 1.80
Orange	lb.	1.95	— 2.00
Ox-Eye, Daisy	lb.	.02	— .03
Poppy, red	lb.	.95	— 1.10
Rosemary	lb.	.69	— .70
Saffron, American	lb.	.39	— .41
Valencia	lb.	14.95	—15.90
Tilia (see Linden)			
GUMS			
Aloes, Barbados	lb.	.98	— 1.05
Cape	lb.	.16	— .18
Curacao, cases	lb.	.09½	— .10
*Socotrine, whole	lb.	.74	— .79
*Powdered	lb.	.79	— .84
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	1.46	— 1.52
Powdered	lb.	1.49	— 1.53
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.50	— .51
*Seconds	lb.	—	— —
Sorts Amber	lb.	.26	— .27
Powdered	lb.	.34	— .36
Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P.	lb.	2.95	— 3.05
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	3.05	— 3.15
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Sumatra	lb.	.30	— .40
Catechu	lb.	.20	— .23
*Chicle, Mexican	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Euphorbium	lb.	.23	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .30
Galbanum	lb.	1.38	— 1.45
Gamboge	lb.	1.95	— 2.05
Guaiac	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Hemlock	lb.	.83	— .90
Kino	lb.	.49	— .59
Mastic	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Myrrh, Select	lb.	.75	— .80
Sorts	lb.	.70	— .78
Siftings	lb.	.63	— .69
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.12	— .15
Tears	lb.	.18	— .30
Sandarac	lb.	.71	— .72
*Senegal, picked	lb.	.34	— .39
Sorts	lb.	.28	— .30
Spruce	lb.	.63	— .72
Styrax, Art. cases	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Thus, per bbl.	280-lb.	18.20	—18.45
Tragacanth, Aleppo first	lb.	4.05	— 4.20
*Seconds	lb.	2.50	— 3.20
*Thirds	lb.	2.75	— 2.95
*Turkey, firsts	lb.	—	— —
*Seconds	lb.	—	— —
Thirds	lb.	—	— —
LEAVES AND HERBS			
Aconite	lb.	.35	— .40
Balmony	lb.	.11	— .13
Bay, true	lb.	—	— —
Belladonna	lb.	.95	— 1.45
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb.	.17	— .19
Buchu, short	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Long	lb.	2.50	— 2.55
Cannabis, true, imported	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
American	lb.	.29	— .55
Catnip	lb.	.10	— .12
Chestnut	lb.	.06	— .07
Chiretta	lb.	.39	— .40
Coca, Huanuco	lb.	—	— —
*Truxillo	lb.	.54	— .58
Coltsfoot	lb.	.18	— .19
Conium	lb.	.29	— .32
Corn Silk	lb.	.11	— .12
Damiana	lb.	.15	— .16
Deer Tongue	lb.	.16	— .17
Digitalis, Domestic	lb.	—	— .45
Imported	lb.	.38	— .40
Eucalyptus	lb.	.08	— .09
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.18	— .19
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.09	— .11
*Henbane, German	lb.	—	— —
*Russian	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Domestic	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Henna	lb.	.31	— .32
Horehound	lb.	.21	— .23
Jaborandi	lb.	.32	— .38
Laurel	lb.	.11½	— .12¼
Life Everlasting	lb.	.10	— .11
Liverwort	lb.	.29	— .35
Lobelia	lb.	.09	— .11
Matico	lb.	.34	— .35
*Marjoram, German	lb.	—	— —
*French	lb.	—	— —
Motherwort herb	lb.	.16	— .17
Patchouli	lb.	.76	— .83
Pennyroyal	lb.	.18	— .20
Peppermint, American	lb.	.26	— .29
Pichi	lb.	.11	— .12
Prince's Pine	lb.	.45	— .58

Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Plantain	lb.	.12	— .14
Pulsatilla	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.10	— .11
Rose, red	lb.	1.25	— 1.28
Rosemary	lb.	.14	— .15
Rue	lb.	.39	— .44
*Sage, Austrian, stemless	lb.	—	— —
*Grinding	lb.	—	— —
Greek, stemless	lb.	.21	— .21½
Spanish	lb.	.17	— .18
Savory	lb.	.24	— .25
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Half Leaf	lb.	.70	— .80
Siftings	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .45
Tinnevelly	lb.	.13	— .20
Pods	lb.	.15	— .18
Skullcap, Western	lb.	.17	— .19
Spearmint American	lb.	.20	— .22
Squaw Vine	lb.	.27	— .30
Stramonium	lb.	.19	— .20
Tansy	lb.	.10	— .11
Thyme, Spanish	lb.	.11	— .11½
French	lb.	.14	— .14½
Uva Ursi	lb.	.16	— .19
Witch Hazel	lb.	.06½	— .08
Wormwood imported	lb.	.14	— .17
Yerba Santa	lb.	.06	— .08

ROOTS

Aconite, U.S.P.	lb.	.39	— .44
Powdered	lb.	.48	— .55
German	lb.	—	— —
*Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Alkanet	lb.	2.95	— 3.40
Althea, cut	lb.	.79	— .80
Whole	lb.	.35	— .37
Angelica American	lb.	.39	— .45
Imported	lb.	.59	— .69
Arnica	lb.	.79	— .98
Arrowroot, American	lb.	.24½	— .25
Bermuda	lb.	.56	— .60
St. Vincent	lb.	.41	— .45
Bamboo Rrier	lb.	.12	— .16
Bearsfoot	lb.	.09	— .10
Belladonna	lb.	2.00	— 2.45
Powdered	lb.	2.10	— 2.55
Berberis, Aquifolium	lb.	.14	— .17
Beth	lb.	.10	— .12
Blood	lb.	.79	— .84
Blueflag	lb.	.32	— .34
Bryonia	lb.	.29	— .30
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.19	— .21
American	lb.	.18	— .19
Calamus, bleached	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Unbleached, natural	lb.	.16	— .17
Cohosh, black	lb.	.10	— .12
Blue	lb.	.12	— .14
Colchicum	lb.	1.90	— 2.70
Colombo, whole	lb.	.24	— .29
Comfrey	lb.	.21	— .22
Culver's	lb.	.18	— .21
Cranesbill, see Geranium.			
Dandelion, English	lb.	.29	— .30
American	lb.	.26	— .27
Doggrass Dom.	lb.	.39	— .45
Cut Bermuda	lb.	.29	— .30
Echinacea	lb.	.32	— .34
Elecampane	lb.	.08½	— .09
Galangal	lb.	.26	— .27
Gelsemium	lb.	.08½	— .09
Gentian	lb.	.17	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .22
Geranium	lb.	.07	— .09
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.22	— .23
Bleached	lb.	.19½	— .20
*Ginseng, Cultivated	lb.	—	— —
Wild, Eastern	lb.	—	— —
Northwestern	lb.	—	— —
Southern	lb.	—	— —
Golden Seal	lb.	5.30	— 5.35
Powdered	lb.	5.85	— 6.00
Grape, Oregon	lb.	.16	— .17
*Hellebore, Black, Imported	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
White, Domestic	lb.	.21	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .26
*Imported	lb.	—	— —
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	4.35	— 4.80
Powdered	lb.	4.40	— 4.85
Rio, whole	lb.	4.00	— 4.10
Jalap, whole	lb.	.59	— .63
Powdered	lb.	.69	— .74
Kava Kava	lb.	.18	— .19
Lady Slipper	lb.	.85	— .90
Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	.80	— .90
Spanish natural bales	lb.	.29	— .30
Selected	lb.	.32	— .34
Powdered	lb.	.34	— .35
*Lovage, American	lb.	.73	— .75
Manaca	lb.	.27	— .29
Mandrake	lb.	.16	— .19

*Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

Ibero-American Export Co.,
INCORPORATED
10 Bridge Street, New York

OFFER

Licorice Root—African Caraway Seed
Sage Leaves—Rosemary Leaves

Musk, Russian	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.31	— .32
Verona	lb.	.28	— .29
*Finger	lb.	2.08	— 2.12
Pareira Brava	lb.	.33	— .34
ellitory	lb.	.29	— .31
Pink, true	lb.	.60	— .65
Pleurisy	lb.	.18	— .19
Poke	lb.	.05	— .06
Rhatany	lb.	.14	— .15
Rhubarb Shensi	lb.	.82	— .90
Chips	lb.	.62	— .65
Cuts	lb.	.74	— 2.45
High Dried	lb.	.68	— .70
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.79	— .82
American	lb.	.38	— .43
Mexican	lb.	.33	— .38
Senega, Northern	lb.	1.02	— 1.05
Southern	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Serpentaria	lb.	.63	— .69
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.16	— .17
Snake, Black	lb.	.39	— .41
Canada natural	lb.	.39	— .59
Stripped	lb.	.44	— .49
Spikenard	lb.	.30	— .32
Squill, white	lb.	.15	— .17
Stillingia	lb.	.11	— .12
Stone	lb.	.09½	— .10
Unicorn false (helonias)	lb.	.49	— .54
True (Aletris)	lb.	.58	— .62
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	1.38	— 1.48
*English	lb.	—	— —
*German	lb.	—	— —
Japanese	lb.	1.13	— 1.21
Yellow Dock	lb.	.12	— .15
Domestic	lb.	—	— —
Yellow Parilla	lb.	11	— .12

SEEDS

*Anise, Levant	lb.	—	— —
Spanish	lb.	.26	— .26½
Star	lb.	.24	— .24½
Canary, Spanish	lb.	—	— —
South American	lb.	.18¾	— .19
Caraway, African	lb.	.54	— .54½
*Dutch	lb.	—	— —
Domestic	lb.	.68	— .69
Cardamom, fair bleached	lb.	.73	— .74
Celery	lb.	.54	— .55
Colchicum	lb.	3.45	— 3.70
Conium	lb.	.39	— .40
Coriander, Bombay	lb.	.09	— .09½
Morocco, Unbleached	lb.	—	— —
Mogador, Unbleached	lb.	.08¾	— .08½
Bleached	lb.	.11	— .11¼
*Cumin, Levant	lb.	.17½	— .19
*Malta	lb.	.18½	— .19½
Morocco	lb.	.11	— .11¼
Dill	lb.	.18	— .18½
Fennel, French	lb.	.16	— .16½
*German, small	lb.	—	— —
*Roumanian, small	lb.	—	— —
Flax, whole	per bbl.	18.25	—19.00
Ground	lb.	.11	— .12
Foenugreek	lb.	.08½	— .09
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.07¼	— .08
*Russian	lb.	—	— —
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.05½	— .06
Larkspur	lb.	.33	— .34
Lobelia	lb.	.29	— .30
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	—	— —
*Dutch	lb.	—	— —
Bombay, Brown	lb.	.24	— .25
California Trieste, brown	lb.	.28	— .29
Chinese, Yellow	lb.	.11	— .11½
*English, yellow	lb.	.40	— .41
Parsley	lb.	.23	— .25
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	—	— —
Russian blue	lb.	.70	— .71
*Indian	lb.	.37½	— .38
Quince	lb.	1.19	— 1.23

*Nominal.

Rape, English	lb.	—	— —
Japanese small	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
Domestic	lb.	.10	— .10½
Sabadilla	lb.	.13	— .14
Stramonium	lb.	.36	— .39
Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Kombe	lb.	1.89	— 1.99
Sunflower, domestic	lb.	.10	— .10¼
South American	lb.	.09	— .09¾
Manchurian	lb.	—	— .10½
Worm, American	lb.	.08½	— .09¾
Levant	lb.	1.25	— 1.40

SPICES

Capsicum, African pods	lb.	.18	— .19
Japan	lb.	.13	— .13½
Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.25	— .26
China, Selected, mats	lb.	.25	— .26
Saigon, assortment	lb.	.46	— .47
Cassia Buds	lb.	.25	— .26
Chilies, Japan	lb.	.13½	— .14
Mombasa	lb.	.22½	— .23
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.30	— .33
Chilies, Japan	lb.	.13½	— .14
Zanzibar	lb.	.42	— .43
Ginger, African	lb.	.13	— .13½
Cochin "D"	lb.	.17	— .18
Jamaica, white good	lb.	.19½	— .20
Japan	lb.	.12¾	— .13½
Mace, Banda, No. 2	lb.	.49	— .50
Batavia, No. 2	lb.	.45	— .46
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.33	— .34
Pepper, Black, Sing	lb.	.22½	— .23
White	lb.	.30	— .31
Pimento, Select	lb.	.09¼	— .09½

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.38	— .39
Bees, light, crude	lb.	.45	— .46
Light, refined	lb.	.48	— .49
Dark	lb.	.47	— .48
Candelilla	lb.	.32	— .34
Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	.89	— .90
No. 1	lb.	.88	— .89
No. 2	lb.	.80	— .82
No. 3	lb.	.63	— .64
Ceresin, Yellow	lb.	.16	— .17
White	lb.	.18	— .24
Japan	lb.	.25	— .26
Montan, crude	lb.	.35	— .36
*Bleached	lb.	.35	— .36
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.35	— .36
*Green	lb.	—	— —
*Refined, white	lb.	—	— —
*Domestic	lb.	—	— —
Refined, yellow	lb.	—	— —
Paraffin, ref'd 128 deg. m.p.	lb.	.12¾	— .13
*Foreign, 130 deg. m.p.	lb.	.15	— .16
Stearic Acid—			
Single pressed	lb.	.22	— .22½
Double pressed	lb.	.23½	— .24
Triple pressed	lb.	.25	— .26

Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid, 28 p.c.	100 lbs.	4.91	— 5.16
56 p.c.	100 lbs.	9.32	— 9.57
*70 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
*80 p.c.	100 lbs.	15.15	—15.40
*Glacial Gov. pr.	lb.	.19¾	Gov. pr.
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	.07¾	— .08¼
Ground	lb.	.04¾	— .07
Powdered	lb.	.05	— .08
Chrome	lb.	.20½	— .21½
Potash lump	lb.	.11	— .12
Ground	lb.	.09	— .09¾
Alum, Potash, Powdered	lb.	.11¼	— .12½
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	—	— 6.38
Aluminum chloride, liq	lb.	.04½	— .05
Sulph., high grade	lb.	.04¾	— .05½
Low grade	lb.	.02	— .03½
Aluminum hydrate light	lb.	.17	— .17¾
Heavy	lb.	.11	— .12½
Arsenic, white	lb.	.11	— .15
Red	lb.	.55	— .60
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	Nominal	
Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car.	lb.	.08½	— .08¾
*20 deg., carboys	lb.	.07	— .09
*18 deg., carboys	lb.	—	— —
*16 deg., carboys	lb.	.06	— .08
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.19	— .21
*Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.21	— .22
Granulated, white	lb.	.23	— .25
*Lump	lb.	—	— —
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	—	— —
Domestic	100 lbs.	8.00	— 8.50
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
65 p.c	lb.	—	— —
47 p.c.	lb.	—	— —

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Blanc Fixe, dry	lb.	.05	— .05¼
Barium, chloride	ton	75.00	—100.00
Dioxide	lb.	.26	— .27
Nitrate	lb.	.11¼	— .12¼
Barytes, floated, white	ton	25.00	—35.00
Off color	ton	14.00	—18.00
Bleaching Powder, 35 p.c.	lb.	.02½	— .03¼
*Calcium Acetate	100 lbs.	—	— 4.00
Carbide	lb.	.13	— .14
Carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	22.50	—24.50
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	— —
Solid, second hands	ton	30.00	—34.00
Gran. second hands	ton	40.00	—45.00
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.09	— .09½
*Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.15	— .16
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.30	— .32
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.40	— .42
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .42
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.09¾	— .09⅝
Second hands	lb.	.08¾	— .09
Powdered	lb.	.10	— .10½
Copperas, f.o.b. works	100 lbs.	1.85	— 2.10
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	.3.30	— 3.50
Refined	gal.	—	— 5.50
Hydrofluoric Ac. 30 p.c. bbls.	lb.	—	— .05
48 p.c. in carboys	lb.	—	— .09
52 p.c. in carboys	lb.	—	— .10
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	.15¾	— .16½
Broken Cakes	lb.	.16¼	— .17
Granulated	lb.	.17	— .17¾
Arsenate, powdered	lb.	.31	— .33
Paste	lb.	**.15**	**— .17**
*Nitrate	lb.	Nominal	
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
Foreign	lb.	—	— —
Red, American	lb.	—	— .10¾
Sulphate, basic	lb.	—	— .08¾
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry	lb.	—	— .09¾
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	— .10¾
English	lb.	—	— —
Lime, hydrate	lb.	Nominal	
Sulphur solution	gal.	.15½	— .19½
Magnesite, f.o.b. Cal.	ton	42.00	—44.00
f.o.b. N. Y.	ton	65.00	—70.00
Muriatic acid,			
*18 deg. carboys	lb.	.01¾	— .02
20 deg. carboys	lb.	.02	— .02¼
22 deg. carboys	lb.	.02½	— .03½
Nickel oxide	lb.	.60	— .70
Salts, single	lb.	.16	— .17
donble	lb.	.14	— .15
Nitric acid, 36 deg. carboys	**lb.**	**.06½**	**— .06¾**
***38 deg. carboys**	**lb.**	**.07¼**	**— .08**
40 deg. carboys	**lb.**	**.07¾**	**— .08**
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.08¾	Gov. pr.
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	—	— .05½
38 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .05¾
40 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06
42 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06¼
Phosphorus, red	lb.	—	— .75
Yellow	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Plaster of Paris	bbl.	1.50	— 1.76
True Dental	bbl.	1.75	— 2.00
Potash Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.63	— .66
Potassium Bichromate	lb.	.38	— .40
Carbonate, calc.	lb.	.30	— .40
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.34	— .36
Powdered	lb.	.37	— .39
Japanese	lb.	.33	— .34
Muriate, basis 80 p.c.	ton	260.00	—310.00
Prussiate, red	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Yellow	lb.	.95	— 1.10
Saltpetre, Granulated	lb.	.27½	— .27½
Refined	lb.	.31¼	— .31½
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. in bags 100 lbs.		2.25	— 2.50
In bbls.	lb.	2.70	— 2.80
Caustic, 76 p.c. Solid 100 lbs.		3.95	— 4.10
Powd. or gran., 76p.c 100 lbs.		4.90	— 5.00
Sodium Bichromate	lb.	.18	— .18½
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— —
Carbonate, Sal. Soda, Am. 100	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Chlorate	lb.	.18	— .20
Cyanide	lb.	.30	— .37
Hyposulphite, bbls. 100 lbs.		2.65	— 3.00
Kegs 100 lbs.		2.35	— 2.60
***Nitrate, tech. 100 lbs.**		**—**	**— 4.32½**
Refined	lb.	.06¼	— .07
Nitrite	lb.	.23	— .26
Prussiate, Yellow	lb.	.32	— .33
Silicate, 60 p.c. 100 lbs.		5.50	— 6.00
40 p.c. 100 lbs.		—	— 2.00
Sod. Sulph., Gl'b. salt 100 lbs.		1.60	— 1.80
Sulphide 60-62 p.c. cryst.	lb.	.08	— .08½
30-32 p.c.	lb.	.04¼	— .05¼
*Sulphur (crude) f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	— —
*f.o.b. Baltimore	ton	—	— —

*Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

For Prompt Delivery:

Calcined Carbonate of Potash!

Prussiate of Potash!

A. KLIPSTEIN & COMPANY

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New York City

Also:

Dyestuffs, Gums, Oils, Tanning Materials and Other Chemicals

ZINC OXIDE

Lead Free

Katzenbach & Bullock Co.

New York Trenton Chicago

Boston San Francisco

Sulphuric Acid			
60 deg. f.o.b. wks.	ton	16.00	Gov. pr.
66 deg. f.o.b. wks.	ton	25.00	Gov. pr.
Oleum, f.o.b. wks.	ton	—	—28.00
Battery Acid car's per 100 lbs.		Nominal	
Tin, bichloride	lb.	.27¼	— .28
Zinc, carbonate	lb.	.20	— .22
Chloride	lb.	.15½	— .16
Oxide	lb.	.13¾	— .18
Sulphate	lb.	.04¾	— .06½

Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

COAL-TAR CRUDES

Benzol, C. P.	gal.	.20	— .22
(90 p.c.)	gal.	.22	— .27
Cresylic acid, crude, 95-97p.c.	gal.	—	— 1.10
50 p.c.	lb.	.75	— .85
25 p.c.	lb.	.40	— .45
resol, U.S.P.	lb.	.20	— .21
Creosote oil, 25 p.c.	gal.	.38	— .45
Dip. oil, 25 p. c.	gal.	.40	— .50
Naphthalene, balls	lb.	.12½	— .14
Flake	lb.	.07¾	— .10
Phenol	lb.	.32	— .35
Pitch, various grades	**ton**	**10.00**	**—20.00**
Solvent naphtha, waterwhite	gal.	.20	— .25
Crude heavy	gal.	.14	— .17½
*Toluol, pure	gal.	.24	— .30
*Commercial, 90 p.c.	gal.	.24	— .30
Xylol, pure water white	gal.	.40	— .45

INTERMEDIATES

Acid Benzoic	lb.	—	— 2.25
*Acid Benzoic Crude	lb.	Nominal	
Acid H	lb.	3.00	— 3.20
Acid Metanilic		—	— —
Acid Naphthionic, Crude	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Refined	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Acid Sulphanilic, crude	lb.	—	— .31
Refined	lb.	.42	— .44
p-Amidophenol Base	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
p-Amidophenol Hydrochloride	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
*Aminoazobenzene	lb.	—	— —
Aniline Oil, drums extra	lb.	.28	— .30
Aniline Salts	lb.	.40	— .45
Aniline for red	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
*Anthracene (80 p.c.)	lb.	.85	— .90
Anthraquinone	lb.	—	— 8.00
Benzaldehyde	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Benzidine Base	lb.	—	— 1.40
Benzidine Sulphate	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Benzoate of Soda	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Benzylchloride	lb.	2.25	— 2.30
Diamidophenol	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
o-Dianisidine	lb.	—	— —
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.46	— .50
o-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.15	— .20
p-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.17	— .18

*Nominal.

Diethylaniline	lb.	3.00	— 3.15
Dimethylaniline	lb.	.65	— .66
Dinitrobenzol	lb.	.40	— .42
Dinitrochlorbenzene	lb.	.50	— .56
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.55	— .65
Dinitrotoluol	lb.	.50	— .55
Diphenylamine	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Dioxynaphthalene	lb.	—	— —
"G" Salt	lb.	.85	— .95
Hydrazobenzene	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Induline	lb.	2.00	— 2.75
Methylanthraquinone	lb.	—	— —
Monodinitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.48	— .52
Monoethylaniline	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Naphthalenediamine	lb.	—	— —
a-Naphthol	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
b-Naphthol, Technical	lb.	.60	— .65
Sublimed	lb.	.85	— .90
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	.55	— .60
b-Naphthylamine	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
p-Nitranilin	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Nitrobenzene	lb.	.18	— .19
Nitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.50	— .56
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.45	— .50
o-Nitrophenol	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
p-Nitrotoluol	lb.	1.55	— 1.65
Nitrotoluol	lb.	.65	— .70
o-Nitrotoluol	lb.	.75	— .85
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	2.15	— 2.30
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Pseudo-Cumol	lb.	—	— —
Resorcin, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	7.75	— 8.00
Resorcin, Technical	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Tetranitromethylaniline	lb.	—	— 2.50
Tolidin	lb.	2.55	— 3.00
o-Toluidine	lb.	.95	— 1.00
p-Toluidine	lb.	—	— 2.50
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Xylene, pure	gal.	.40	— .50
Xylene, Com.	gal.	.40	— .50

COAL-TAR COLORS

Acid Black	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Acid Blue	lb.	3.00	— 5.00
Acid Brown	lb.	2.00	— 4.00
Acid Fuchsin	lb.	7.00	—10.00
Acid Orange	**lb.**	**.40**	**— .60**
Acid Orange II	lb.	—	— .75
Acid Orange III	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Acid Red	lb.	1.75	— 2.25
Acid Scarlet	lb.	1.50	— 2.50
Acid Violet 10 B	lb.	8.00	—10.00
Alpine Yellow	lb.	2.00	— 7.50
Alizarin Blue, bright	lb.	7.75	— 9.25
Alizarin Blue, medium	lb.	6.25	— 7.50
*Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Alizarin Orange	lb.	8.25	— 9.00
Alizarin Red, W. S. Paste	lb.	5.00	—10.00
Alkali Blue, Domestic	lb.	9.00	—12.00
Alkali Blue, Imported	lb.	16.00	—18.00
Alpine Red	lb.	6.00	— 7.00
Azo Carmine	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Azo Yellow	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Auramine, Single O, Dom.	lb.	4.75	— 5.25
Auramine, Double O, Imp.	lb.	5.00	— 5.75
Benzo Purperine 10 B	lb.	4.00	— 8.00
Benzo Purperine 4 B	lb.	2.75	— 5.50
Bismarck Brown Y	lb.	.90	— 1.20
Bismarck Brown R	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Chrome Black, Dom.	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Chrome Black, Imp.	lb.	3.30	— 4.00
Chrome Blue	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Chrome Green, Dom.	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Chrome Red	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Chrysoidine R	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Chrysoidine Y	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Chrysophenine, Domestic	lb.	6.75	— 8.00
Chrysophenine, Imported	lb.	11.00	—12.50
Congo Red 4B Type	lb.	1.60	— 2.25
Crystal Violet	lb.	6.25	— 8.00
Diamine Sky Blue F. F.	lb.	9.25	—13.00
Direct Black	lb.	1.15	— 1.30
Direct Blue	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Direct Sky Blue	lb.	4.00	— 6.00
Direct Brown	lb.	2.35	— 3.00
Direct Bordeaux	lb.	1.75	— 2.75
Direct Fast Red	lb.	3.50	— 6.00
Direct Yellow	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Direct Fast Yellow	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Direct Violet con't	lb.	2.75	— 5.00
Emerald Green Crystals	**lb.**	**18.50**	**—20.00**
Erythrosine	lb.	12.00	—14.00
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G	lb.	3.75	— 4.25
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't	**lb.**	**4.60**	**— 5.00**
Fur Black, extra	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Fur Brown B	lb.	3.00	— 5.00

*Nominal

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Fuchsine Crystals, Dom.	lb.	7.00	— 9.00
Fuchsine Crystals, Imp	lb	12.00	—12.50
Geranine	lb.	8.75	— 9.25
*Green Crystals, Brilliant	lb.	12.00	—13.00
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Indigotine, conc.	lb.	4.25	— 5.00
Indigotine, paste	lb.	1.50	— 2.50
Induline Base	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Magenta Acid, Domestic	lb.	4.25	— 5.00
Magenta Crystals, Imported	lb.	8.00	—12.00
Malachite Green, Crystals	lb.	6.75	—12.00
Malachite Green, Powdered	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Metanil Yellow	lb.	2.40	— 2.75
Medium Green	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Methylene Blue, tech	lb.	3.00	— 5.00
Methyl Violet	lb.	3.25	— 8.00
Naphthol Green	lb.	3.00	— 6.00
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb.	.78	— .88
Nigrosine water sol., blue	lb.	.83	— .93
Jet	lb.	.90	— 1.00
*Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
Oil Black	lb.	.70	— 1.00
Oil Orange	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Oil Scarlet	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Oil Yellow	lb.	1.70	— 2.00
Orange, R. G., contract	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Orange Y, conc.	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Oxamine Violet	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Patent Blue, Swiss Type	lb.	18.00	—23.00
Phosphine G. Domestic	lb.	7.00	—10.00
Ponceau	lb.	1.95	— 2.45
Primuline, Dom.	lb.	5.50	— 6.50
Rhodamine B, ex. cont	lb.	75.00	—80.00
Scarlet 2R	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Sulphur Blue, Dom	lb.	1.65	— 2.00
Soluble Blue, Imp	lb.	12.00	—13.00
Sulphur Black	lb.	.40	— .45
Sulphur Brown	lb.	.35	— .45
Sulphur Green	lb.	6.00	— 8.00
Sulphur, Navy Blue	lb.	1.40	— 2.75
Sulphur Yellow	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Tartrazine, Domestic	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Tartrazine, Imported	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Uranine, Domestic	lb.	10.00	—11.00
Wool Green S. Swiss	lb.	6.50	— 8.50
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Victoria blue B	lb.	—	— 8.00
Victoria Blue, base, Dom	lb.	9.50	—11.00
Victoria Green	lb.	5.00	—10.00
Victoria Red	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Victoria, Yellow	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Yellow for wool	lb.	1.50	— 2.25

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Annatto, fine	lb.	.33	— .35
Seed	lb.	.08½	— .11
Carmine No. 40	lb.	4.25	— 4.75
*Cochineal	lb.	.80	— 1.00
Gambier, see tanning.			
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3.00	— 3.75
Oudes	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Guatemala	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Kurpahs	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Madras	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Madder, Dutch	lb.	—	— .30
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Chinese	lb.	—	— .33
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.			
Sumac, China	lb.	.09	— .10⅞
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.10¼	— .11
*Aleppey	lb.	.12	— .13½
*Pubna	lb.	.09	— .09½

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	.06	— .08
Camwood, chips	lb.	.18	— .20
Fustic, sticks	ton	70.00	—80.00
Chips	lb.	.04	— .06
Hypernic, chips	lb.	.09	— .10
*Logwood Sticks	ton	—	— —
Chips	lb.	.03½	— .05½
Quercitron, see tanning.			
Red Saunders, chips	lb.	.15	— .17

EXTRACTS

Archil, Double	lb.	.15¾	— .17¾
Triple	lb.	.18	— .20
Concentrated	lb.	.22	— .29
Cutch, Mangrove, seen tanning.			
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.22	— .24
Liquid	lb.	Nominal	
Tablet	lb.	Nominal	
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	— —
*English	lb.	—	— —
*Concentrated	lb.	—	— —
Flavine	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Fustic, Solid	lb.	.26	— .31
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.15	— .16

*Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

E. F. DREW & CO., Inc.
50 BROAD ST. NEW YORK

Aniline Dyestuffs
Dyewood Extracts
Industrial Oils
Chemicals

Gall	lb.	.30	— .32
Hematine Extract	lb.	.14	— .16
Crystals	lb.	.25	— .27
Hypernic, liquid	lb.	.30	— .32
Indigo, natural for cotton	lb.	.50	— .54
For wool	lb.	.23	— .27
Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Logwood, solid	lb.	.23	— .25
Crystals	lb.	.24	— .29
51 deg., Twaddle	lb.	.13¼	— .14¼
Contract	lb.	.10¼	— .10⅝
Osage Orange—			
Powdered	lb.	—	— .25
Paste	lb.	.12	— .14
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quebracho, see tanning.			
Quercitron, 51 deg., liia	lb.	.07	— .07¾

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS

Albumen, Egg	lb.	—	— 1.50
Blood, imported	lb.	.80	— .90
Domestic	lb.	.60	— .70
Prussian blue	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Soluble	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.13	— .18
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.14	— .16

RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla	ton	140.00	—150.00
Divi Divi	ton	70.00	—80.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c.	ton	60.00	—62.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	45.00	—50.00
*Myrobalans	ton	63.50	—65.00
Oak Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Ground	ton	—	—17.50
Quercitron Bark rough	ton	13.00	—15.00
Ground	ton	27.00	—29.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. tan	ton	95.00	—100.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan	ton	63.00	—73.00
Valonia Cups	ton	—	— —
Beard	ton	—	— —
Wattle Bark	ton	62.00	—64.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb.	.04¼	— .04⅜
Clarified, 25 p.c. ton, bbls.	lb.	.05	— .05¼
Crystals, ordinary	lb.	—	— —
Clarified	lb.	—	— —
Gambier, 25 p. c. tan	lb.	.19½	— .20
Common	lb.	.23½	— .24
Cubes, Singapore	lb.	.27	— .30
Cubes, Java	lb.	.19	— .20
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.05	— .06
Larch, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03½	— .04½
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.07½	— .08½
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan	lb.	.09	— .14
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	— .08
Muskego., 23-30 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01¾	— .02½
Myrobalans, liq., 23-25 p.c. tan	lb.	Nominal	
*Solid, 50 p.c. tan	lb	—	— —
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c. tan	lb.	.04¼	— .05
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
*35 p.c. tan, untreated	lb.	—	— —
*35 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb.	.07	— .08
*Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	lb.	.09¾	— .10
*Clarified	lb.	—	— —
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01	— .01¼
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.08	— .10½
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb.	Nominal	

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH
(Carloads)

Cod Newfoundland	gal.	1.55	— 1.60
Domestic, prime	gal.	1.44	— 1.45
Liver, Newfoundland	bbl.	95.00	—98.00
Norwegian	bbl.	135.00	—150.00

Nominal.

Degras, American	lb.	.20	— .22
English	lb.	.28½	— .29
*Neutral	lb.	—	— —
Horse	lb.	.16½	— .17
Lard, prime winter	gal.	2.25	— 2.30
Off prime	gal.	—	— 1.85
Extra, No. 1	gal.	1.62	— 1.65
No. 1	gal.	1.50	— 1.55
No. 2	gal.	1.45	— 1.50
Menhaden, Light strained	gal.	1.40	— 1.42
Yellow, bleached	gal.	1.42	— 1.44
White, bleached, winter	lb.	1.44	— 1.46
Northern, crude	gal.	—	— 1.00
*Southern, crude, f.o.b. plant	gal.	1.00	— 1.10
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	—	— 3.15
30 deg., cold test	gal.	—	— 2.75
40 deg., cold test	gal.	2.55	— 2.60
Dark	gal.	1.40	— 1.51
Prime	gal.	2.25	— 2.50
Oleo Oil	lb.	.23	— .24
*Porpoise, body	gal.	—	— —
*Jaw	gal.	20.00	— 22.00
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.17¼	— .18¼
Saponified	lb.	.17½	— .17¾
*Sperm bleached winter 38 deg., cold test	gal.	2.23	— 2.25
45 deg., cold test	gal.	—	— 2.18
Natural winter, 38 deg., cold test	gal.	2.19	— 2.20
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.24	— .24½
Double pressed	lb.	.25	— .25½
Triple pressed	lb.	.26½	— .27
Tallow, acidless	gal.	—	— 1.80
* Prime	gal.	1.52	— 1.53
Whale, natural winter	gal.	1.49	— 1.50
Bleached, winter	gal.	1.52	— 1.53

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1 bbls.	lb.	.30	— .45
Cases	lb.	—	— .45
No. 3	lb.	—	— .35
Cocoanut, Ceylon, bbl.	lb.	.17¼	— .17¾
Ceylon, tanks	lb.	.17	— .17¾
Cochin, bbls.	lb.	.18½	— .19
Tanks	lb.	.17¾	— .18
Corn, refined, bbls.		21.47	—21.67
*Crude, bbls.	lb.	.18	— .18½
*Cottonseed, Crude, f. o. b. mills, in tanks	lb.	—	— .17½
*Summer, yel., prime, bbl.	lb.	.21	— .22
*White	lb.	—	— —
*Winter yellow	lb.	—	— —
Linseed, raw car lots	gal.	1.55	— 1.60
5 barrel lots	gal.	1.65	— 1.70
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	—	— 1.70
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	—	— 1.81
Olive, denatured	gal.	4.25	— 4.50
Foots	lb.	.30	— .35
Palm, Lagos casks	lb.	.40	— .45
*Benin	lb.	—	— —
Niger	lb.	.30	— .35
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	.18	— .19
*Imported	lb.	—	— —
Peach Kernel	lb.	.19	— .19¼
Peanut Oil, edible	lb.	.21½	— .22¾
†Crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	—	— 1.37
Pine Oil, white steam	gal.	.57	— .58
Yellow, steam	gal.	.56	— .57
Poppy Seed	gal.	—	— 5.00
Rapeseed, ref'd, bbl.	gal.	1.80	— 1.90
*Blown	gal.	1.90	— 1.95
*Rosin oil, first rect.	gal.	—	— .73
Second	gal.	—	— .76
*Sesame, domestic, edible	gal.	—	— 3.00
*Imported	gal.	—	— —
Soya Bean, Pacific Coast	lb.	.14	— .14¼
New York, bbls.	lb.	.17¾	— .18
*Tar Oil, gen. dist	lb.	—	— .35
Commercial	lb.	—	— .34

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity 25-30 cold test	gal.	.24	— .25
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.24	— .25
Summer	gal.	.24	— .25
*Cylinder, light, filtered	gal.	.45	— .50
Dark, filtered	gal.	.39	— .43
Extra cold test	gal.	.65	— .75
Dark steam, refined	gal.	.28	— .32
Neutral, white, 29 grav.	gal.	—	— .50
Neutral, filtered lemon 33@34 gravity	gal.	—	— .35
White 30@31 gravity	gal.	.50	— .75
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.40	— .41
903 sp. gr.	gal.	.36	— .38
Red Paraffin	gal.	.36	— .38
Spindle, filtered	gal.	.40	— .47
No. 200	gal.	.40	— .42
No. 100	gal.	.35	— .36
No. 110	gal.	.33	— .34

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES
(Carloads ex-dock)

*Spirits Turpentine in bbls.	lb.	.69 —	.69½
*Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	lb.	.65 —	.66
*Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	lb.	.50 —	.52
*Pitch, prime .....200-lb. bbl.		7.85 —	7.95
Rosin, com., ot g'd.....80 bbl.		14.25 —	14.30
*Tar, kiln-burnt, pure 50-gal. bbls.		13.25 —	13.75

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	.86 —	.87
*Diamond 'I"	lb.	— —	—
V. S. O.	lb.	.85 —	.86
Fine Orange	lb.	.75 —	.80
Second Orange	lb.	.72 —	.73
T. N.	lb.	.67 —	.68
A. C. Garnet	lb.	.68 —	.69
Button	lb.	.80 —	.81
Regular, bleached	lb.	.68 —	.69
Bone, dry	lb.	.79 —	.80

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas..		—	—54.50
f. o. b. New Orleans		—	— —
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta		—	—56.00
Columbia		—	—53.00
New Orleans .....ton		—	— —
Corn Cake .....short ton		55.00	—57.00
Meal .....short ton		59.00	—64.26
Linseed cake, dom....short ton		—	—56.00
Linseed Meal .....short ton		54.50	—56.00

COCOA

Bahia	lb.	.13½—	.14
Caracas	lb.	.14 —	.14½
Hayti	lb.	.11½—	.12
Maracaibo	lb.	.24 —	.28
Trinidad	lb.	.14 —	.14½

DEXTRINES AND STARCHES

*British Gum, Globe, per 100lbs.	—	—	—
Dextrine, Corn, white or yellow	lb.	.07½—	.07¾
Potato, white or canary...	lb.	.18½—	.19

*Nominal.

Starch, Corn, bags & bbls.....		4.12 —	4.34
Pearl, Globe, bags & bbls....		4.07 —	4.40
Potato, Domestic .....lb.		— —	.10
*Imported, duty paid.....lb.		— —	.10½

§REFINED SUGAR
(Prices in Barrels)

	Ar-	Fed.	War	Amer.Nat.bu'le eral ne:
Powdered 9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15
XXXX 9.20	9.20	9.20	9.20	9.20
Confectioners A 8.90	8.90	8.90	—	8.90
Standard Gran. 9.05	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.05

Soap Makers' Materials

ANIMAL AND FISH OILS
(Carlots)

Menhaden, crude, f.o.b.Mills.ga.		1.00 —	1.05
Light, strained .....gal.		— —	1.42
Yellow, bleached .....gal.		1.42 —	1.44
White, bleached, winter..gal.		1.44 —	1.46
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.....gal.		— —	3.15
30 deg., cold test.....gal.		— —	2.75
40 deg., cold test.....gal.		2.55 —	2.60
Dark .....gal.		— —	1.40
Prime .....gal.		2.25 —	2.50
Red, (Crude oleic acid).....lb.		.17¼—	.18¼
Saponified .....lb.		.17½—	.17¾
Stearic, single pressed.....lb.		— —	.24
Double pressed .....lb.		— —	.25

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1, bbls.....lb.		— —	.45
No. 3 .....lb.		— —	.35
Cocoanut, Ceylon, bbls.....lb.		— —	.17¾
Ceylon, Tanks .....lb.		— —	.17
Cochin, bbls. .....lb.		.18 —	.18½
Tanks .....lb.		— —	.17¾

§Prices fixed by Government. *Nominal.

Corn, crude, bbls.....lb.		— —	.18
Refined, barrels		21.47 —	21.67
*Cottonseed, crude,f.o.b.millslb.		— —	.17¼
Summer, yellow, prime,bbllslb.		— —	.21
Winter, Yellow .....gal.		— —	—
Linseed, raw car lots.....gal.		— —	1.60
5-bbl. lots .....gal.		1.64 —	1.65
Olive, denatured .....gal.		4.25 —	4.50
Foots .....lb.		.42 —	.43
Palm Lagos, casks.....lb.		— —	—
Niger .....lb.		.45 —	.50
Palm Kernel, domestic.....lb.		— —	.18
Peanut, edible .....lb.		— —	.22¾
†Crude, f.o.b. mills.....gal.		— —	1.37
Pine, white steam.....gal.		.57 —	.58
Sesame, domestic, edible...gal.		— —	3.00
*Soya Bean, Manchurian....lb.		.17½—	.17¾

GREASES, LARDS, TALLOWS
(New York Markets)

Grease, white .....lb.		.16 —	.17
Yellow .....lb.		.14½—	.15
House .....lb.		.16½—	.17
Brown .....lb.		— —	.15
Lard, City .....lb.		— —	.14½
Compound .....lb.		.23 —	.24½
Stearine, lard .....lb.		.29 —	.29¼
Oleo .....lb.		— —	.21
Tallow, edible .....lb.		— —	.18
City, prime .....lb.		— —	.16
Choice Country .....lb.		.17½—	.18

(Western Markets)

Tallow, edible .....lb		.21¼—	.21¾
City Fancy .....lb.		— —	.19¼
Prime Packers .....lb.		— —	.19
Grease, Choice White.....lb.		.17¾—	.20
"A" White .....lb.		.19¾—	.20
"B" White .....lb.		.18 —	.18½
Yellow .....lb.		.16½—	.17
Brown .....lb.		.17 —	.17½
Bone .....lb.		.11 —	.12½
House .....lb.		.15½—	.15¾
Stearine, prime oleo.....lb.		— —	.23½
Lard, city steam .....lb.		.27 —	.27¼

*Nominal. †Buyers' Tanks.

PROBLEMS IN OVER-PRODUCTION

H. E. Howe, of the American Chemical Society and research chemist for Arthur Little, Inc., of Boston, says chemists are now studying what is to be done with benzene and toluene, with sodium caustic and chlorine, with the equipment used in making picric acid, T.N.T., and similar war products.

Mr. Howe says that benzene is now being produced at the rate of 60,000,000 gallons annually, and it may be found possible to use it, along with surplus alcohol and gasoline to conserve the resources of motor fuel. Then, too, depending on price, benzene and toluene may become more extensively used as solvents. Acetone will be sufficiently plentiful to make it a cheaper solvent than before the war. The American industry may now obtain the toluene desired for important new colors not recently on the market, while the abundance of various raw materials should help in bringing dye prices down to a point permitting competition with the German article the world over.

"It is to be hoped," says Mr. Howe, "that uses for caustic, chlorine, etc., may be found such as to permit continued large scale production and lowered prices, which should encourage experiments looking to new applications. Estimates based upon the acid phosphate fertilizer used in some of the progressive states indicate that a similar demand from all our farms requiring such fertilizer would mean the continuation of our sulphuric acid industry on its present gigantic scale.

"It seems clear that some poisonous gases may become reagents on a manufacturing scale now that they may be had in quantity cheaply. One gas formerly costing $1.50 per pound has been made for 10 cents and that means chemists can consider it for industrial application. Phosgene is known to give excellent reduction of iron oxide, while not attacking pure iron. It has already been used to purify sand required for high-grade optical glass."

JAPAN'S CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

Japanese manufacturers of artificial fertilizers turned their factories into chemical plants at the beginning of the war, and there are now 33 factories in Japan turning out dyes, acids, and other chemicals. Included in the list are the Government Chemical works and some private mills.

The most important of the mills are the Kwanto Acid and Alkali Works, the Japan Artificial Fertilizer Manufacturing Co., and the Japan Chemical Manufacturing Co. Japanese manufacturers have had considerable success in the manufacture of sulphuric acid. They are supplying the home demand and are doing a large export business.

Japan's development of the electrolytic chemical industry has reached such a point that the output is now large enough to permit of the export of several items, among which are potassium hydrochlorate, phosphorus, caustic soda, bleaching powder, and others.

The Board of Public Utility Commissioners, Trenton, N. J., has approved the merger of the Standard Essence Company, the Thorium Chemical Company, and the Schaefer Alkaloid Company, each capitalized at $100,000 and located at Maywood, N. J. The new organization will be known as the Maywood Chemical Company.

Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Imports from December 14 to December 21—Exports for the month of October

Imports

ARGOLS—
1,612 bags crude, Lisbon, Chas. Pfizer & Co.

ARSENIC—
765 barrels precipitate, Tampico, American Metal Co.

BARKS—
36 bales various, Nassau, Cohen & Co.

BEANS—
103 sacks cocoa, Puerto Limon, Isaac Brandon & Bros.
215 bags cocoa, Puerto Limon, A. A. Lindo & Co.
533 bags cocoa, Puerto Limon, W. R. Grace & Co.
93 sacks cocoa, Puerto Limon, Fruit Despatch Co.

CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS—
10 cases, Bordeaux, Madoery Chemical Works Co.

GUMS—
100 cases aloes, Curacao, American Trading Co.
60 cases aloes, Curacao, Suzarte & Whitney
32 bales chicle, Curacao, The Rubber Association of America
31 bags chicle, Curacao, G. Amsinck & Co.
426 bundles chicle, Vera Cruz, Export Co.

HONEY—
77 packages, Tampico, D. L. Bretzfelder Bros.
16 cases, 80 barrels, Tampico, F. A. Kahil
40 barrels, Tampico, R. Fabien & Co.

IRON OXIDE—
61 casks, Liverpool, J. W. Coulston & Co.
35 casks, Liverpool, J. A. McNulty

JUICE—
15 casks lime, Dominica, Middleton & Co.
1 case lime, Dominica, Perry, Ryer & Co.
2 hogsheads lime, Dominica, Perry, Ryer & Co.
2 barrels lime, Dominica, Perry, Ryer & Co.
135 casks lime, Dominica, Perry, Ryer & Co.
17 casks lime, Dominica, Van Dyke & Lindsay
39 casks, 1 case lime, Dominica, G. D. Strauss & Co.
160 casks, etc., lime, Dominica, Middleton & Co.
25 casks lime, Dominica, Van Dyke & Lindsay.

LEECHES—
2 cases, bloodsuckers, Bordeaux, Midwood Chemical Co.

MERCURY—
3 flasks, Vera Cruz, A. Iselin & Co.

OILS—
4 cases lime, Martinique, Middleton & Co.
1 case lime, Dominica, F. S. Maynard & Sons
14 cases lime, Dominica, W. I. Bush & Co.
4 cases linaloe, Vera Cruz, A. Iselin & Co.

OXIDE—
122 casks red, Liverpool, J. L. Smith & Co.

PERFUMERY—
3 cases, Bordeaux, Dodge & Olcott Co.
2 cases, Bordeaux, in transit
20 cases, Bordeaux, E. Utard

ROOTS—
4 bags ipecac, Cartegena, R. del Castello & Co.
66 bags jalap, Vera Cruz, A. Iselin & Co.
5 bags jalap, Vera Cruz, G. Bellon
26 bales sarsaparilla, Vera Cruz, H. Marquardt & Co.
50 bales sarsaparilla, Vera Cruz, D. L. Bretzfelder Bros.
60 bales sarsaparilla, Tampico, R. Fabien & Co.
63 bags pareira brava, Liverpool.

SEEDS—
42,439 bags linseed, Buenos Ayres, Midland Linseed Produce Co.

SPONGES—
60 bales, Havana, Lasker & Bernstein
30 bales, Nassau, National Sponge & Chamois Co.
161 bales clips, Nassau, Lasker & Bernstein
4 bales, Nassau, Sponge Corporation
10 bales, Nassau, American Sponge & Chamois Co.
25 bales, Nassau, for export

Exports

ACID, CARBOLIC—
100 pounds, Colombia; 6 pounds, Ecuador; 20 pounds, Dutch W. Indies; 245 pounds, Cuba.

ACID, NITRIC—
850 pounds, Venezuela

ALCOHOL—
3 gallons, Cuba; 2 gallons, Peru

BEES WAX—
229 pounds, Dutch East Indies

CALCIUM CARBIDE—
1,800 pounds, British West Africa; 4,568 pounds, Mexico; 19,140 pounds, Dutch East Indies

CORN STARCH—
6,000 pounds, British South Africa

GLYCERIN—
300 pounds, Venezuela; 575 pounds, Guatemala; 270 pounds, Colombia

LIME CHLORIDE—
200 pounds, Peru; 500 pounds, Brazil

MERCURY—
2 pounds, Barbadoes; 11 pounds, Dutch East Indies

PARAFFIN WAX, REFINED—
20,000 pounds, British Indies; 80,768 pounds, France; 82,464 pounds, Scotland; 68,320 pounds, Cuba; 54,750 pounds, Venezuela

PEPPERMINT OIL—
4 pounds, Guatemala; 4 pounds, Mexico; 35 pounds, Cuba.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE—
10 pounds, Dutch Guiana; 660 pounds, Trinidad

SODA ASH—
5,400 pounds, Dutch East Indies; 15,000 pounds, Argentina; 73,000 pounds, Venezuela

SODA, CAUSTIC—
176 pounds, Dutch East Indies; 106,525 pounds, China; 28,100 pounds, Nicaragua

SODA, SAL—
950 pounds, Venezuela; 8,250 pounds, Brit. Guiana; 300 pounds, Bermuda, 6,675 pounds, Panama

SODIUM SILICATE—
12,022 pounds, Venezuela

SULPHUR, CRUDE—
34 tons, Brazil; 1 ton, Colombia

SPONGES—
3 pounds, Mexico; 85 pounds, Dutch East Indies

ZINC OXIDE—
112 pounds, British East Indies; 5 pounds, Trinidad; 100 pounds, Costa Rica; 300 pounds, Barbados

TO MAKE CAUSTIC SODA IN BRAZIL

Vice Consul Momsen of Rio de Janeiro sends further details of the plan of an American firm to erect a factory in Brazil for the manufacture of caustic soda and other chemicals. The company has already purchased 720,000 square meters of land near the city of Santos, State of Sao Paulo, where it has been granted exemption of municipal taxes by the city of Sao Vicente. It is believed that in the very near future the State of Sao Paulo will grant the company's request for exemption for a period of 10 years of the payment of "Industrial and Professional" tax, the State export tax, which is said to amount to some 12 per cent ad valorem, and the property transfer tax.

The total capital involved is said to be about $500,000, of which 50 per cent is to be raised locally and the other 50 per cent furnished by the company in the United States which is to supply the necessary machinery. The proposal of the government of Sao Paulo states that the company will build the necessary facilities for the manufacture of caustic soda, consisting of twelve buildings measuring between 90 and 2,300 square meters each, an administration building, houses for workmen, night schools for children, and an industrial school for the adult laborers, all these buildings to be built according to modern industrial and hygienic plans.

The factory under full operation is estimated to produce daily 15 tons of caustic soda, 15 tons of chloride of lime, 600 kilos of muriatic acid, and 600 kilos of chlorate of potash. In these operations the company will use each day 25 tons of salt, 10 tons of lime, 400 kilos of muriate of potash, and 3 tons of charcoal.

Judge F. B. Delehanty and a jury in Part 14 of the U. S. Supreme Court has rendered a verdict for $3,516 for the plaintiff in an action brought by Samson Rosenblatt against the U. S. Chemical Exchange for the failure to deliver merchandise as contracted. Rosenblatt, according to testimony, agreed to purchase four carloads of caustic soda, 76 per cent granular, at 4¾c per pound. One carload was delivered and paid for at the stipulated price, but the remaining quantity was not delivered.

L. E. Townsley, manager of the foreign trade department of Paul R. Ruben & Co., 16 California Street, San Francisco, leaves about the last of January for China, Japan, the Philippines, Dutch East Indies, Straits Settlements and Australasia, to establish resident agents at the principal ports. Correspondence is invited with American manufacturers desiring to increase their foreign trade.

Want Ads

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MEN AND WOMEN CHEMISTS, ENGINEERS, TECHNICAL MEN
Cancellation of war contracts makes it necessary for us to dispose of the services of a number of chemists, both men and women, also engineers and high grade technical men of varied training and experience.
These people have proven their ability. We shall part with them regretfully, and we are anxious to place them in good positions. If you need men or women of this type please write us your requirements and we shall be glad to give you full particulars.
HERCULES POWDER CO.
Chemical Department
Wilmington, Del.

A New Year's celebration will be held on Saturday, December 28, at the Drug and Chemical Club for members and their guests. A luncheon will be followed by several vaudeville acts.

Foreign Trade Opportunities

The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received the following inquiries for drugs, chemicals and accessories. Reserved addresses may be obtained from the Bureau and its district and cooperative offices. Request for each opportunity should be on a separate sheet and state opportunity number. The Bureau does not furnish credit ratings or assume responsibility as to the standing of foreign inquirers; the usual precautions should be taken in all cases.

27734—Supplementing foreign trade opportunity No. 26774, a Belgian, temporarily in the Netherlands, desires an agency for the sale of fertilizers, medical goods, drugs, chemicals, oils, oil seeds, machinery, and raw materials of different kinds, in Belgium, Holland, and northern France.

27737—A man in Belgium desires to be placed in communication with firms dealing in linseed, oil cakes, and oils in the United States. Reference.

27738—An agency is desired by a firm in Italy for the sale of aluminum silicate and formaldehyde. Correspondence may be in English. Reference.

27741—A firm in Porto Rico wishes to secure an agency for the sale of laundry soap, castor oil, vegetable lard, cottonseed oil. References.

27754—A firm in Egypt desires to be placed in communication with exporters of tanning extract or chemical products and dyestuffs for tanning purposes. Price lists and full information is requested. References.

27755—A man in France desires an agency or to purchase chemical products, pharmaceutical products, dyestuffs, and tanning extracts. Correspondence should be in French. Reference.

27760—An import and export house in British Malaya is in the market for aniline dyes in large quantities. Bright colors only are desired, such as red, green, blue, yellow, purple, and scarlet, but not black or brown. Payment will be made by cash against documents, or confirmed bank credit. The most satisfactory packing is in flat tin boxes containing four ounces each, 400 packed in wooden case. Correspondence may be in English. References.

27763—An agency is desired by a man in France for the sale of mineral oils. Correspondence should be in French. Reference.

27781—A firm in Italy desires to secure an agency for the sale of mineral oils, animal and vegetable oils, especially lubricating oils, and benzine and gasoline. Correspondence should be in Italian. References.

27782—A pharmacist in France desires to represent American firms for the sale of chemical, pharmaceutical, and industrial products. Correspondence should be in French.

INDUSTRIAL USES OF ALCOHOL

Many of the more important uses of alcohol were pointed out recently in an address by E. H. Leslie, a member of the American Chemical Society. The laboratory makes indispensable the use of alcohol not only in a big general way but more specifically as a reagent in oxidizing and dehydrating processes and for esterification and ethylation.

Perhaps the most extensive use made of alcohol is as a solvent. As alcohol readily evaporates, shellac and varnishes are dissolved in it in order to get them into form suitable to apply a smooth coating surface to articles. Enamels, polishes, lotions and liniments are thinned to proper consistency with alcohol. In the manufacture of transparent soap alcohol dissolves the soaps, making it possible to get the clear product. Another use is as a solvent for oils and essences such as flavoring extracts and perfumes; to make tinctures of certain substances such as aconite, arnica, digitalis and iodine, and in the manufacture of a great many dyestuffs; in fact, alcohol soluble colors are used in making confectionery and artificial flowers and in calico printing. Perhaps more important than all these is its use in connection with ether in the manufacture of smokeless powder.

One might go on indefinitely and name the miscellaneous uses of alcohol, among which would be the various ways it is used in automobiles. The addition of alcohol to the water in automobile radiators prevents freezing in winter.

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